

# DAILY REPORT

## CONTENTS

*China*

Vol 1 No 124

29 June 1981

### PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

#### SOVIET UNION

XINHUA Commentary on Soviet Interference in Poland	C 1
Briefs: Dalian Gorkiy Symposium	C 2

#### SOUTH ASIA

Further Reportage on Huang Hua's Visit to India	F 1
Initial Talks With Rao	F 1
Call on Indian Vice President	F 1
26 June Banquet, Speeches	F 1
Visit to Gandhi Mausoleum	F 3
Further Talks With Rao	F 3
New Delhi Reception	F 4
Meeting With Gandhi	F 4
Meeting With President Reddy	F 5
Final Talks With Rao	F 5
29 June Press Conference	F 5
PRC Ambassador's Reception	F 6
Indian Government's Statement	F 7
RENMIN RIBAO Article [24 Jun]	F 7

### PRC NATIONAL AFFAIRS

CCPCC Plenum Accepts Hua Guofeng Resignation	K 1
Session Communique	K 1
Hua's Contributions, Errors	K 2
Biography of Xi Zhongxun	K 3
Leaders Attend Memorial Meeting for Chen Qihan	K 4
Yao Yilin Attends Ma Luzhen Memorial Meeting	K 5
Further CCP Anniversary Commemorations Reported	K 5
JIEFANGJUN BAO Article [26 Jun]	K 5
Wei Guoqing at Military Exhibit	K 6
Further on Military Exhibit	K 6
PLA Commendations	K 7
CCP Birthplace Exhibit	K 7
CCP Historical Exhibit	K 8
Zhou Yang Article on Speech Viewing Awards, Study	K 9
[RENMIN RIBAO 24 Jun]	
Culture Ministry Commends New Films, Plays	K 15

### PRC REGIONAL AFFAIRS

#### EAST REGION

Anhui Party Meeting on Promoting Young Cadres	O 1
FUJIAN RIBAO Commentator Discusses Cadre Unity	O 2
[10 Jun]	

Nanjing PLA Units Meeting Marks CCP Founding	O 5
Jiangsu People's Congress Discusses Public Security	O 5
Vice Governor on Social Order	O 6
Shanghai Papers Discuss Public Security Work	O 7
Zhejiang Governor Speaks at Industry Conference	O 8
Briefs: Shanghai Port Production High;	O 9
Zhejiang Diversified Economy	

## CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

Guangdong PLA Marks Party's 60th Anniversary	P 1
Guangxi's Agricultural Progress Reviewed	P 1
Guangxi Issues Circular on Summer Farmwork	P 1
Hubei Provincial People's Congress Meeting Ends	P 2
Vice Governor on Public Security	P 3
Changsha People's Congress Ends First Session	P 3
Briefs: Guangdong Afforestation; Hunan	P 4
New Party Members; Hunan Industrial	
Development; Hunan Rapeseed Oil	
Procurement	

## NORTHEAST REGION

Heilongjiang Sentences, Executes Criminals	S 1
Heilongjiang Official Reviews Post-Liberation Gains	S 1
Jilin Convenes Personnel Affairs Conference	S 2
Liaoning's Guo Feng Views Party-People Relations	S 3

## TAIWAN

CHINA POST Editorial on Haig's Mainland Visit [23 Jun]	V 1
Foreign Ministry Hails U.S. Senate Support	V 2
Defense Spokesman on Need for Advanced Aircraft	V 2

## HONG KONG MEDIA ON CHINA

CHENG MING JIH PAO on Deng Liqun Problem [27 Jun]	W 1
TA KUNG PAO: Guangzhou Leader on Sixth Plenum [29 Jun]	W 2

XINHUA COMMENTARY ON SOVIET INTERFERENCE IN POLAND

OW271952 Beijing XINHUA in English 1854 GMT 27 Jun 81

["Commentary: Soviet Union Pokes Its Nose Into Poland Situation--By Correspondent Guo Ping"--XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, 27 Jun (XINHUA)--The whole world is now concerned about Poland. People are discussing from different angles and with anxiety the contradictions and conflicts inside Poland. Meanwhile, they are watching out all the more closely against possible Soviet intervention in the situation in Poland which has entered into a new phase since the letter of the Central Committee of the CPSU sent to the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party was made public.

Speaking of Soviet interference in Poland, people more often than not tend to focus on the danger of a possible massive Soviet military intervention. However, before a direct military intervention has actually occurred, Moscow is now trying to compel the Polish Government to be at its beck and call by issuing orders to the Polish party, exerting pressure (including military pressure) on it or even by instigating certain people inside the Polish party to lash out at the party's Central Committee. Such means of intervention are apparently not as eye-catching as a direct military invasion but the extent of their crudeness is rarely seen. Moscow is now out to achieve its aim by such means. Once it finds the effectiveness of such means diminishing, Moscow will not hesitate to turn to the last resort of a direct military intervention.

If the sword raised by Moscow has not yet fallen on Poland, this is not at all out of its pity for the Polish people, but out of the need to consider the price it has to pay in a military invasion and the damages it has to sustain on its global strategic interests.

Over the past few days, the signal sent out from Moscow has been severe and pressing. Moscow's propaganda machine has on the one hand ordered the Polish party to crack down on and suppress what they claimed as "anti-socialist," "anti-Soviet" forces and, "counter-revolutionaries." On the other hand, it sternly castigated the "revisionists and opportunists" in the Polish party.

The interventionism of a "father party" can be found nowhere more apparent than in the letter of the CPSU Central Committee. It attacks by name the principal leaders of the Polish party and government and finds fault with the Polish party's program and guidelines. It ordered the Polish party to reverse its policies and set a time-limit for a shake-up of the party. It provocatively called on the "healthy force" in the Polish party to "get organized and act immediately." This amounts to an all-round attack, politically, and an open instigation, organizationally.

It seems, in the eyes of Moscow, that there are very few people in Poland who can clearly distinguish right from wrong and tackle the situation in that country and that they must be "taught what to do" by Moscow. It also seems that it is up to the Kremlin, not the Poles, to judge who are counter-revolutionaries and enemies in Poland. What is reform, and what is "revisionism" and "opportunism," it seems, cannot be decided according to the Polish criterion, but should be measured by the Soviet criterion; it looks like that it rests with the Kremlin, and not the Polish party and government, to determine the nature of the contradictions and conflicts within Poland and also the ways to resolve them.

It seems that it is incumbent on the Kremlin to decide on what guidelines and policies the Polish party and government should follow. What is more, Moscow even wants to have the final say in the elections within the Polish party and the renaming of cadres. Is there anything left that can still smack of equal relations between "fraternal parties" and "alliance"? What else can this be but out and out high-handedness?

What is more serious, the letter of the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet propaganda in these days have flagrantly threatened to carry out a direct military intervention.

Giving instructions, exerting pressure and meddling in the inner-party conflict of the Polish party (a form of subversion too)--all these can be seen as preparations for a direct military intervention. This can be proved by the case of Czechoslovakia in 1968.

The will of the Polish nation is undergoing a severe test. In the face of the threat from their "ally," the Polish party and people are obviously in an extremely difficult situation. At the critical moment when the fate of the nation is hanging in the balance, the Polish people have fully shown that they are a people of senses. The leaders of the party and trade union have more than once called for social reconciliation and promised the strict implementation of the renovation line. They reiterated that the Polish party and people are capable of defusing the crisis. They also reminded the Polish people to pay attention to the attitude of their "ally" and the country's geographical position and have cautiously dealt with Polish relations with the Soviet Union.

Under such circumstances, it is no easy matter for Moscow to create certain excuses to escalate the present interference into a large-scale military intervention. But, the bosses in the Kremlin often intervene in the internal affairs of other countries without any excuse. They have already done so in Czechoslovakia and Afghanistan. However, because of the heavy price, Moscow will think twice before making up its mind to take the step of escalation.

#### BRIEFS

DALIAN GORKIY SYMPOSIUM--Dalian, 19 Jun (XINHUA)--A nine-day symposium on Maksim Gorkiy, the great Soviet proletarian revolutionary writer, closed in this northeast China port city today. The symposium was held to mark the 45th anniversary of his death, which falls on June 18. The symposium was held jointly by the Chinese National Research Society on Soviet Literature, the Gorkiy Works Editing Committee and the Liaoning Normal College. It was attended by more than 90 researchers and translators of Gorkiy's works, including Ye Shuifu, president of the National Research Society on Soviet Literature, and Lou Shiyi, Chen Bingyi, Sun Shengwu and Ge Baoquan, members of the Gorkiy Works Editing Committee. About 50 papers were presented and discussions were held on Gorkiy's theory of literature and the ideas guiding his literary creation. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1209 GMT 19 Jun 81 OW]



FURTHER REPORTAGE ON HUANG HUA'S VISIT TO INDIA

Initial Talks With Rao

OW261511 Beijing XINHUA in English 1500 GMT 26 Jun 81

[Text] New Delhi, 26 Jun (XINHUA)--Chinese Vice Premier and Foreign Minister Huang Hua and Indian Foreign Minister R.V. Narasimha Rao held their first meeting in the Indian Foreign Ministry today.

The Indian foreign minister first expressed warm welcome to the Chinese visitors and said that through talks India and China would gain better understanding of each other, narrow their differences and further develop their relations. He stated India's views on international issues which were of concern to India.

The Chinese foreign minister thanked the Indian side for its invitation. Then, he explained China's view-point on major international problems and the regional situation.

The two sides had a broad deep-going and frank exchange of views in a friendly atmosphere. They will continue their talks tomorrow.

Present at the talks on the Indian side were also R. Sathe, foreign secretary; Eric Gonsalves, secretary of the External Affairs Ministry; K.S. Bajpai, Indian ambassador to China. Among those present at the talks on the Chinese side were also Shen Jian, Chen Zhaoyuan and Zhu Qing.

Foreign Minister Huang Hua called on the Indian foreign minister prior to the talks, and they had a friendly conversation.

Call on Indian Vice President

OW261633 Beijing XINHUA in English 1627 GMT 26 Jun 81

[Text] New Delhi, 26 Jun (XINHUA)--Visiting Chinese Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Huang Hua and his wife, He Liliang, called on Indian Vice-President M. Hidayatullah and his wife here this afternoon. Hosts and guests had a friendly conversation.

The vice-president said India and China had many things in common. They could learn from each other and profit from each other's strong points. The two countries should have more cultural, scientific and technical exchanges, he added.

Former Indian Foreign Minister A.B. Vajpayee called on Huang Hua at the guest house this afternoon. They talked about the friendship between India and China, and wished it further development.

Present on the Chinese side on both occasions were Shen Jian and Chen Zhaoyuan.

26 June Banquet, Speeches

OW261902 Beijing XINHUA in English 1838 GMT 26 Jun 81

[Text] New Delhi, 26 Jun (XINHUA)--Both Chinese and Indian foreign ministers declared that they will strive to further the friendship between the two countries and strengthen their mutual understanding. They expressed their common wish at a banquet given here this evening by Indian Foreign Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao in honour of the visiting Chinese Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Huang Hua and his wife He Liliang.

The Indian foreign minister said that in recent years this is the first important visit to India since the late Premier Zhou Enlai visited India in 1960. "I recall with satisfaction the good relations of the 1950's and the acceptance of panch sheel in 1954," he stated. "I am also reminded of the several differences that have come between us.

"The border, in particular, has tended to divide us." "But it is our intention to look towards the future." He added, "I believe that I speak for both of us when I say that we are genuinely desirous of improving our relations and of resolving all the problems that still exist between us. Given goodwill, we can do so."

Referring to the international situation, P.V. Narasimha Rao said, "Everyday we see further manifestation of the increase of outside presences in our neighbourhood--whether it be the Indian Ocean, west Asia, South Asia or Southeast Asia." "As a developing country, India's efforts have been directed towards helping to eliminate the causes of tension, including those caused by the actions of outside powers, so that our energies could be fully devoted to giving a better life to our people." He pointed out, "We believe in cooperation with all powers, big and small. India's friendship with any one country is never at the cost of friendship with any other country. Nor would we allow ourselves to be influenced by the changing relations between our friends' interests." He said that non-alignment has provided and will continue to provide the direction.

He continued, "India is keen to ensure stability and cooperation in our region. We attach the highest importance to improvement of relations with our neighbours and to resolving such problems as we may have inherited, through peaceful bilateral negotiations with full recognition of the sovereignty, equality and independence of each country."

Chinese Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Huang Hua recalled the course of development of Sino-Indian relations over the past few years. "It is for the purpose of furthering Sino-Indian friendship that I have come to your country for a visit." He noted, "After the establishment of diplomatic relations, the friendly relations and cooperation between China and India developed rapidly. The late Premier Zhou Enlai and Prime Minister Nehru exchanged visits and together they initiated the world-famous 'panch sheel'--the five principles of peaceful coexistence. These principles have become the basic norms guiding relations between states. For a time China and India carried out very fruitful cooperation in some international activities."

He stated, "Between us there are, of course, still some outstanding issues and divergence of views on certain questions. But we on our part always believe whenever there are disputes, we can discuss them and seek ways to settle them and that we should not allow them to obstruct the development of the relations between our two countries. In recent years, our bilateral relations have gradually moved forward." "We are pleased with all this and are convinced that through the joint efforts of our two sides, there will be broad vistas for exchanges and cooperation between China and India."

He stressed, "We sincerely hope that the present visit will help enhance mutual understanding between our two governments and peoples and further improve and strengthen our bilateral relations." "I believe that so long as both sides show good faith and display a spirit of mutual understanding and mutual accommodation and so long as both make earnest efforts, the differences between our two countries will eventually be solved and Sino-Indian relations will develop further."

Since the beginning of the 1980's, Huang Hua said, the international situation has become more turbulent, tense, complicated and changeable. "Opposing hegemonism and safeguarding world peace is the basic guideline of China's foreign policies."

"We are willing to develop friendly relations and cooperation with all countries, particularly our neighbours in Asia, on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence." "It is also our hope that our neighbours will live in amity, treat one another on an equal footing, enhance their mutual understanding and strengthen their unity in a concerted effort to oppose aggression and interference from outside and safeguard peace in Asia and the world as a whole." "The Chinese Government is willing to work in active cooperation with the Indian Government to this end," he concluded.

Present on the occasion were Chinese guests Chen Jian, Chen Zhaoyuan and Zhu Qing. Present also from the Indian side were R. Venkataraman, minister of finance, Shivraj V. Patil, Minister of state of the Defence Ministry, R.D. Sathe, foreign secretary, and members of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha, as well as prominent figures of various circles.

#### Visit to Gandhi Mausoleum

OW270834 Beijing XINHUA in English 0817 GMT 27 Jun 81

[Text] New Delhi, 27 Jun (XINHUA)--The visiting Chinese Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Huang Hua laid a wreath at the Mahatma Gandhi Samadhi (mausoleum) here this morning. He wrote in the visitor's book: "Mahatma Gandhi enthusiastically stood for friendship between the Chinese and Indian peoples. This desire is in conformity with the interests of the two countries. Today, the peoples of China and India are working to enhance this friendship which we are firmly convinced, will grow daily."

Mahatma Gandhi, great national hero of the struggle for the independence of India, was assassinated on January 30, 1948, soon after India became an independent country. He is respected and loved by the Indian people as founder of the Republic of India.

#### Further Talks With Rao

OW271704 Beijing XINHUA in English 1647 GMT 27 Jun 81

[Text] New Delhi, 27 Jun (XINHUA)--Visiting Chinese Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Huang Hua held extensive, deep-going and frank talks here today with Indian Foreign Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao on international and regional problems. The talks proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

The two sides have some differences on major international problems but there is also much in common. They agreed that friendly and sincere talks would promote mutual understanding, reduce differences and increase common points.

In today's talks, the two sides exchanged views on bilateral issues including the border question. Both sides held that the border question should not be an obstacle to the further development of relations between the two countries. They held that the prospects for the development of Sino-Indian relations are bright, and the area for such a development is broad. The Chinese side has agreed to let a first group of Indian pilgrims to make a pilgrimage to the Gandise Range and Lake Matam Yumco (holy places for Hindus) in China's Tibetan Autonomous Region.

Huang Hua has extended an invitation to Indian Foreign Minister Rao to visit China, which was accepted with pleasure.

Chen Zhaoyuan, director of the Asian Affairs Department of the Chinese Foreign Ministry, also held talks with E. Gonsalves this afternoon. Earlier in the morning, He Liliang, wife of Vice-Premier Huang Hua, met and had talks with Indian Foreign Ministry officials on world economic problems.

I. 29 Jun 81

F 4

PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS  
SOUTH ASIA

#### New Delhi Reception

OW271654 Beijing XINHUA in English 1642 GMT 27 Jun 81

[Text] New Delhi, 27 Jun (XINHUA)--A public reception was held here this afternoon in honour of Chinese Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Huang Hua. The reception was hosted by the India-China Friendship Association, the India-China Chamber of Commerce and Industry and the All-India Dr D.S. Kotnis Memorial Committee.

In the midst of a friendly atmosphere, Huang Hua recalled the long history of friendly exchanges between China and India. He admired "many successes" achieved by the Indian people since the birth of the republic 31 years ago. He also introduced to the Indian friends the current good economic and political situation in China.

He said: "Both China and India belong to the Third World and have many points in common." "We can learn from and cooperate with each other in many fields in order to achieve common progress and development." Concluding his speech, he said: "May the friendship between China and India last forever like the ever-flowing and surging Huang He (Yellow) and Ganges Rivers."

The hosts in their speeches all hoped the friendship between the two countries would develop further.

B.K. Basu, president of the All India Dr Kotnis Memorial Committee, B.B. Mondal, president of the India-China Friendship Association, and B.D. Aggarwal, president of the India-China Chamber of Commerce and Industry were present. More than 800 Indian friends attended the reception.

Indian External Affairs Minister Rao held a cultural programme in honour of Huang Hua this evening. Famous dancers presented classical Indian dances for the Chinese guests.

#### Meeting with Gandhi

OW281230 Beijing XINHUA in English 1219 GMT 28 Jun 81

[Text] New Delhi, 28 Jun (XINHUA)--Huang Hua, Chinese vice-premier and foreign minister, called on Indian Prime Minister Mrs Indira Gandhi at her official residence here this morning.

Mrs Gandhi's elder son Rajiv Gandhi and his wife were present on the occasion. Both the host and guest reviewed the traditional friendship between the two countries and how they encouraged and supported each other in the arduous days of struggles for independence and liberation.

Then, Prime Minister Mrs Indira Gandhi and External Affairs Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao had cordial and friendly talks with Foreign Minister Huang Hua, Ambassador Shen Jian and Director Chen Zhaoyuan of the Asian Department of the Chinese Foreign Ministry, on international and bilateral questions. The two sides maintained that friendly ties in various domains between the two countries should be further developed and probing for a settlement of problems on which they have divergent views is to be continued. Such probing is favourable to further progress of overall friendly relations.

On behalf of Premier Zhao Ziyang, Huang Hua extended an invitation to Prime Minister Mrs Gandhi to visit China which she accepted with pleasure.



## Meeting With President Reddy

OW281522 Beijing XINHUA in English 1517 GMT 28 Jun 81

[Text] New Delhi, 28 Jun (XINHUA)--Indian President Neelam Sanjiva Reddy received Chinese Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Huang Hua here this afternoon. They had a friendly conversation. They both wished that the relations between China and India would further develop. Present on the occasion were Shen Jian and Chen Zhaoyuan.

## Final Talks With Rao

OW281256 Beijing XINHUA in English 1252 GMT 28 Jun 81

[Text] New Delhi, 28 Jun (XINHUA)--Visiting Chinese Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Huang Hua and Indian Foreign Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao concluded their talks in a friendly atmosphere here this afternoon. Both sides agreed and were satisfied that their talks were fruitful, positive and forward-looking. They agreed that further discussions on the border question and other problems should be held at appropriate levels so as to further develop the friendly relations between the two countries.

## 29 June Press Conference

OW290121 Beijing XINHUA in English 0103 GMT 29 Jun 81

[Text] New Delhi, 28 Jun (XINHUA)--Chinese Vice Premier and Foreign Minister Huang Hua said at a press conference here today that he had held several meetings with Indian Minister of Foreign Affairs P.V. Narasimha Rao and exchanged views extensively with him on the international situation and bilateral relations. Despite their difference, the talks were on the whole beneficial as they had promoted mutual understanding and friendship.

On bilateral relations, he said that the main issue lies in the border dispute between the two countries. "I am glad that both sides have adopted a forward-looking attitude and agreed that disputes and differences should not become obstacles in the development of relations between the two countries," he stated.

In their talks, he said, the two sides came to the agreement that at an appropriate time officials of the two countries will further explore ways and means for the settlement of the border issue and discuss concrete measures for the development of relations between the two countries in various domains.

On behalf of Premier Zhao Ziyang, he said, he invited Prime Minister Mrs Indira Gandhi to visit China and he also invited Minister of Foreign Affairs Narasimha Rao to visit China at a time convenient to them. They both gladly accepted the invitation.

Huang Hua said that both China and India are big countries in Asia and both are developing countries. "We are willing to develop friendly contacts with our Indian friends in broad areas to study and learn from each other," he noted. He said that the two sides agreed to promote cultural, scientific and technological exchange and cooperation between the two countries, expand trade between them and increase exchanges between the personnel of the two countries.

The Chinese side notified the Indian side, he stated, that China will make temporary arrangements to receive a number of Indian visitors on pilgrimage to the Gangdise Range and Mavam Tso Lake in China's Tibetan region after the rainy season this year. As to long-range arrangements, China will further negotiate measures with the Indian side through diplomatic channels.

Touching on the Sino-Indian border question, Huang Hua said that this is an issue left over from history. The policy of aggression and expansion of imperialism and its sowing of dissensions added to the complexity of this problem. The Chinese side has persistently stood for the proposition that the two sides adopt the attitude of treating each other on an equal footing, mutual understanding and mutual concessions and seek through negotiations a fair and reasonable overall settlement of the problem, taking into consideration the historical background and the present actualities as well as the national feelings of the people of the two countries. "We firmly believe that the Sino-Indian border question can be solved so long as the two sides have the sincerity, strictly abide by the five principles of peaceful co-existence initiated jointly by the two countries and make serious efforts to this end," he added.

Foreign Minister Huang Hua pointed out: "We had proposed that pending a settlement, the two sides should maintain the status quo on the borders and maintain the tranquillity in the border areas. We should actively promote contacts and cooperation in all domains to increase mutual understanding and friendship, and at the same time continue to explore methods for the solution of the border question through appropriate channels. We are very happy to note that the two sides share identical views in this respect."

Referring to the international situation, Huang Hua said: "Although we have differences on a number of major international questions, we also have many similar views. India is one of the founding countries of the Non-Aligned Movement. China has always supported and highly appraised the Non-Aligned Movement. Both of us approve of the constructive proposals on major questions of the day put forward in the declaration of the Non-Aligned Foreign Ministers' Conference held in New Delhi last April. Both our countries stand for the establishment of a new international economic order and expect positive results at the summit conference of a number of countries to be held in Mexico in October this year. Both of us hope that the countries in South Asia, on the basis of the five principles of peaceful co-existence, thrash out their differences, develop friendship and promote unity and cooperation to strengthen peace, security and stability in the South Asian region in the interest of the development of the construction work in the seven South Asian countries."

He said: "I would like to reiterate here that the Chinese Government and people will, as always, firmly support the just struggle of all oppressed nations and people for independence and liberation, for the defence of national independence and sovereignty and territorial integrity and against the aggression and expansion of imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism. China is willing, on the basis of the five principles of peaceful co-existence, to strengthen unity with all people of the world and establish and develop relations of friendship and cooperation with all countries, first of all with our neighbours."

Huang Hua also answered questions raised by reporters at the press conference.

#### PRC Ambassador's Reception

OW290138 Beijing XINHUA in English 0118 GMT 29 Jun 81

[Text] New Delhi, 28 Jun (XINHUA)--The Chinese Ambassador to India Shen Jian held a reception for the visit of Chinese Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Huang Hua to India here this evening. Indian Foreign Minister P. V. Narasimha Rao attended the reception. Among the more than 300 people present on the occasion were: R. Venkataraman, minister of finance; Vasant P. Sathe, minister of information and broadcasting; Baleshuwar Ram, minister of state of the ministry for agriculture; Rajiv Gandhi, (son of Mrs Indira Gandhi), member of Lok Sabha (House of the People), S. S. Mohapatra, general secretary of Congress (I), and many prominent figures of various circles.



The reception proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere. Old friends and new friends all wish the relations between India and China further development.

#### Indian Government's Statement

OW290728 Beijing XINHUA in English 0717 GMT 29 Jun 81

[Text] Beijing, 29 Jun (XINHUA)--The Indian Government in a statement yesterday described the three-day talks held between Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua and his Indian counterpart P.V.N. Rao as "positive and forward-looking," according to reports received here. The statement issued at the conclusion of the talks notes that after reviewing their bilateral relations as well as regional and global affairs, "there was some similarity of views of several issues, while there were also differences of assessment and approach." It also stressed that both sides are agreed that "these differences need not stand in the way of improving Sino-India relations." "Both sides," it says, "desire increased friendship and are agreed that efforts should continue to bring it about. To this end it was decided that their bilateral problems should be resolved and, that the boundary being the major question between them, it is necessary to arrive at a settlement at an early date. They have therefore decided that purposeful discussions to arrive at a settlement should be undertaken at appropriate levels between the two governments. At the same time, it is in the interest of the peoples of both countries to improve relations in other fields." The statement says: "It has accordingly been decided that programs should be drawn up for annual cultural, scientific, technical and economic exchanges. Delegations will be exchanged to widen the areas of contact between the two countries in these fields" and "the progress achieved in the whole range of relations will be reviewed periodically."

#### RENMIN RIBAO Article

HK261225 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 24 Jun 81 p 7

[Article by Geng Shuo [5087 4311]: The Long River of Sino-Indian Friendship Will Flow Forever]

[Text] China and India are ancient Asian civilizations. As early as in 200 B.C., they had already begun contacts which continued up to the middle period of the Qing Dynasty. The two countries have influenced each other profoundly in culture, art, religion, philosophy, and so forth. Historical facts, amusing reports, popular legends and fairy tales such as "Pilgrims to the West" and so forth have spread far and wide among the Chinese and Indian peoples. They have acted to incessantly arouse the mutual admiration and profound understanding of the two peoples of one another.

In history, noted and eminent Chinese monks and scholars such as Fa Xian, Song Yun, Xuan Zhuang, Yi Jing, and so forth made long and arduous journeys to India to study Buddhist scriptures, thus sowing the seeds of friendship between China and India. In particular, the pilgrimage of Fa Xian and Xuan Zhuang is still recounted in Indian textbooks. After returning to China, Xuan Zhuang translated 75 sets of Buddhist scriptures into 1,335 volumes. This was his particular contribution. Eminent Indian monks Kasyapa-Matanga and (Zhu Fa Lan) [4555 3127 5695] came to China during the reign of the Ming emperor of the Western Han Dynasty. Apart from "Buddhist Scriptures in 42 Volumes," they translated "Fo Ben Cing Jing" in 5 volumes, "Shi Di Duan Jie Jing" in 4 volumes, the "260 Disciplines and Rules" in 4 volumes, "Fa Hai Cang Jing" in 1 volume and "Fo Ben Sheng Jing" in 1 volume.

They were buried in the Bai Ma Temple in Luoyang after their deaths. Their tombs are still well-preserved at the Bai Ma Temple. They helped to shape the magnificent history of contacts between China and India.

In the past two centuries, the two countries were successively bullied, exploited and oppressed by the imperialists and colonialists and reduced to the status of semicolony and colony respectively. Because both have suffered, the two countries are deeply sympathetic and are concerned about each other. Premier Zhou Enlai summarized it best: "The fact that the Chinese and Indian peoples suffered the same hardships and are now striving for the same objectives has deepened their mutual sympathy and understanding. The instances of the Chinese and Indian peoples sympathizing and supporting each other in their respective struggles for national liberation and independence are too numerous to mention. The Chinese people will never forget that during the years of arduous struggle to resist Japan, the Indian people sent their medical team to assist China. The great international fighter D.N. Kotni because of constant overwork gave his young life to the national liberation cause of the Chinese people.

After the Chinese and Indian peoples successively won their liberation and independence, their friendly relations developed vigorously under the guidelines of pancasila--the famous five principles of peaceful coexistence--that have now been generally recognized as the norm by which nations deal with each other. At that time, the governmental and people-to-people exchanges between the two countries were carried out unceasingly. Apart from the mutual visits by the premiers of the two countries, government leaders such as Soong Ching Ling, vice chairman of the Chinese NPC Standing Committee, Chinese Vice Premier He Long and Marshal Ye Jianying as well as Indian Vice President Sarvapalli Radhakrishnan exchanged visits. The two countries carried out extensive exchanges in the fields of culture, education, art science and technology, sports, and so forth. They learned a lot from each other and deepened their mutual understanding. The slogan "The Chinese and Indian peoples are brothers" won the support of the peoples of the two countries.

During the 1960's, for well-known reasons, the relations between the two countries suffered setbacks. However, it was merely one episode when compared with the history of friendly exchanges between the two countries over the past 2,000 years or so. Since restoring their relations at the ambassadorial level, the two countries have been gradually carrying out bilateral activities, which conform with the desires and interests of the Chinese and Indian peoples. Although the contacts between the Chinese and Indian peoples were suspended for more than a decade, now when various Chinese delegations visit India, the Indian people stretch out their arms in welcome. The intimate slogan "The Chinese and Indian peoples are brothers" has again been infused with great vitality. To destroy this slogan, a handful of people in India who are devoted to a certain superpower tried to take advantage of a mass meeting welcoming a delegation of that superpower. They shouted the slogan that India and that superpower were brothers. However, the masses held firm and shouted unabatedly: "The Chinese and Indian peoples are brothers." The atmosphere of the mass meeting changed suddenly and those who had tried to perpetrate an incident became laughingstocks.

In 1978, a delegation of the Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs visited 12 cities in India. Wherever it went, it was warmly welcomed and flowers littered its path. About 10,000 people attended the mass meetings held in Bombay and Calcutta in honor of the delegation. When a number of Indian friends visited China, they were likewise enthusiastically and warmly welcomed and received by people of all walks of life in China. Indian films and dances have enjoyed great popularity in China. All these have strongly manifested that the Chinese and Indian peoples long to deepen their mutual understanding and promote friendship.

Since the Chinese and Indian peoples who are nurtured by the Ganges and Huang He Rivers have shared a long and friendly history of contacts, they will certainly add more illustrious chapters of friendship in the future.

CCPCC PLENUM ACCEPTS HUA GUOFENG RESIGNATION

## Session Communique

OW291210 Beijing XINHUA in English 1205 GMT 29 Jun 81

[Text] Beijing, 29 Jun (XINHUA)--

Communique of the Sixth Plenary Session of the Eleventh Central Committee of the Communist Party of China (adopted on June 29, 1981)

The Eleventh Central Committee of the Communist Party of China held its Sixth Plenary Session in Beijing from June 27 to 29, 1981. It was attended by 195 members and 114 alternate members of the Central Committee and 53 non-voting members of the Central Committee and 53 non-voting participants. Members of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee, Comrades Hu Yaobang, Ye Jianying, Deng Xiaoping, Zhao Ziyang, Li Xiannian, Chen Yun and Hua Guofeng, presided at the session.

Items on the agenda of the plenary session were:

- 1) Discussion and approval of "The Resolution on Certain Questions in the History of our Party Since the Founding of the People's Republic of China";
- 2) Reelection of principal leading members of the Central Committee and election of new ones.

The above-mentioned agenda was thoroughly deliberated and conscientiously discussed at a preparatory meeting held before the plenary session. This session is another meeting of great significance in the history of our party following the third plenary session of the eleventh Central Committee, a meeting for summing up experience and closing the ranks to press forward. This session will go down in history for fulfilling the historic mission of setting to right things which have been thrown into disorder in the guiding ideology of the party.

Applying Marxist dialectical materialism and historical materialism, "The Resolution on Certain Questions in the History of our Party Since the Founding of the People's Republic of China" unanimously adopted by the plenary session correctly sums up the major historical events of the party in the 32 years since the founding of the People's Republic of China, particularly the "Great Cultural Revolution." The resolution scientifically analyzes the rights and wrongs in the party's guiding ideology during these events, analyzes the subjective factors and social causes that gave rise to mistakes, realistically evaluates the historical role played by Comrade Mao Zedong, the great leader and teacher, in the Chinese Revolution and fully elaborates the great significance of Mao Zedong Thought as the guiding ideology of our party. The resolution affirms the correct path for building a modern and powerful socialist country, a path which has been gradually established since the third plenary session and which conforms to the realities in China, and further points out the orientation for the continued advance of our country's socialist cause and the work of our party. The plenary session believes that the adoption and publication of the resolution will exert great and far-reaching influence on unifying the thinking and understanding of the party, the army and the people of all nationalities throughout the country so that they will strive with one heart and one mind to carry out our new historical task.

The plenary session unanimously approved Comrade Hua Guofeng's request to resign his posts as chairman of the Central Committee and chairman of its Military Commission. The plenary session reelected the principal leading members of the Central Committee and elected new ones by secret ballot. The results of the elections are:

- 1) Comrade Hu Yaobang--chairman of the Central Committee;
- 2) Comrade Zhao Ziyang--vice-chairman of the Central Committee;
- 3) Comrade Hua Guofeng--vice-chairman of the Central Committee;
- 4) Comrade Deng Xiaoping--chairman of the Military Commission of the Central Committee;
- 5) A standing committee of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee made up of the chairman and vice-chairmen of the central committee. They are Hu Yaobang, Ye Jianying, Deng Xiaoping, Zhao Ziyang, Li Xiannian, Chen Yun and Hua Guofeng.
- 6) Comrade Xi Zhongxun--member of the Secretariat of the Central Committee.

The plenary session holds that the election and reelection of the principal leading members of the Central Committee will play an important part in strengthening the Central Committee's collective leadership and unity on the basis of Marxism and ensuring the full implementation of the party's correct line and policies formulated since the third plenary session.

The plenary session gave full play to democracy. All comrades present spoke out freely, adopted the scientific approach of seeking truth from facts and displayed the spirit of criticism and self-criticism in summing up historical experience and discussing and deciding the choice of persons as leading members of the Central Committee. This restored and carried forward the fine tradition formed by our party during the Yanan rectification period. The session vividly demonstrated our party's strong unity and fully reflects the growing and flourishing of our cause.

The plenary session believes that, just as the party's correct summing up of historical experience in the period of the democratic revolution brought great revolutionary victories, the correct summing up of the party's historical experience since the founding of the People's Republic of China will help bring about new great victories in our future socialist construction. The plenary session calls on the party, the army and the people of all nationalities throughout the country to hold high the banner of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, rally more closely around the party Central Committee, carry forward the spirit of "the foolish old man who removed the mountain," be resolute, surmount all difficulties and work hard to turn China step by step into a modern and powerful socialist country with a high degree of democracy and civilization.

#### Hua's Contributions, Errors

OW291254 Beijing XINHUA in English 1241 GMT 29 Jun 81

["A Step Forward in Inner-Party Democracy" by Senior Editor Zhao Ping]

[Text] Beijing, 29 Jun (XINHUA)--The election of Hu Yaobang to replace Hua Guofeng as party chairman, which was announced today, is regarded here as a step forward in inner-party democracy. Observers noted that the change demonstrated once again the party's determination to keep to the guideline which had been proved to be correct and welcomed by the overwhelming majority of the people in the past two years and more. The election took place at a plenary session of the party Central Committee held in Beijing from June 27 to 29.

It was learned that the plenum reaffirmed Hua Guofeng's contribution to the overthrow of the Jiang Qing counter-revolutionary clique and the useful work he did later. At the same time, it criticized Hua for his "left" errors, including his attempt to repress the discussion about practice being the sole criterion of truth and his eagerness to create and accept a personality cult of himself.



The discussion about the criterion of truth was intended to restore the scientific, down-to-earth spirit of proceeding always from realities and combining theory with practice, as advocated by Mao Zedong, so as to root out the "left" errors left over from the past.

However, the plenum elected Hua Guofeng vice-chairman of the party Central Committee. This is seen as a return to the traditional way advocated by Mao Zedong, that is, allowing people to make mistakes and to correct them instead of using the club against erring comrades. Party history shows that knocking out a comrade once he commits some mistakes would make people overcautious and prevent them from speaking their minds freely. This would damage democracy.

Criticism of Hua Guofeng had come from many party members since last August, particularly during the discussion of a draft resolution on historical questions, it was learned authoritatively. They pointed out that Hua was no longer fit for party chairmanship. Hua Guofeng offered to resign at a Political Bureau meeting last November. His request was granted at the party plenum.

#### Biography of Xi Zhongxun

OW291244 Beijing XINHUA in English 1234 GMT 29 Jun 81

[Text] Beijing, 29 Jun (XINHUA)--Following is a biography of Xi Zhongxun, who was just elected a new member of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China:

Born in Fuping County, Shaanxi Province, in 1913, Xi Zhongxun joined the Communist Youth League in 1926 and the Communist Party in 1928.

He engaged in the student movement after joining the revolution in 1926, and did party work among soldiers in the northwest army from 1930 to 1932. He led the peasant movement and carried out guerrilla war in Shaanxi and Gansu from 1932 to 1936. As chairman of the Shaanxi-Gansu border area soviet government, he directed the battles that smashed the first, second and third encirclement campaigns launched by enemy troops against the area. He served as secretary of the central Shaanxi prefectural party committee and political commissar of the garrison of the central Shaanxi military sub-area from 1936 to 1943.

From 1943 to 1949, Xi Zhongxun served successively as political commissar of the Shaanxi-Gansu-Ningxia border area army group, deputy head of the Organization Department of the CCP Central Committee, secretary of the northwest bureau of the CCP Central Committee, political commissar of the northwest field army and political commissar of the northwest China military area. Along with Comrades Peng Dehuai and He Long, he took part in directing the campaigns to defend Yanan and the Shaanxi-Gansu-Ningxia border area and to liberate northwest China.

After the founding of the People's Republic in 1949, he served as first secretary of the northwest bureau of the CCP Central Committee, acting chairman of the Northwest China Military and Administrative Commission and chairman of the Northwest China Land Reform Committee, directing the land reform and democratic reform movements in the northwest region. After 1952, he served successively as head of the Propaganda Department of the party Central Committee, secretary general of the State Council and vice-premier.

After the downfall of the gang of four, he became member of the Standing Committee of the fifth national committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, first secretary of the Guangdong provincial party committee, chairman of the provincial Revolutionary Committee, governor of Guangdong, first political commissar of the Guangzhou units of the Chinese People's Liberation Army and vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress.

Xi Zhongxun was an alternate member of the seventh Central Committee of the Communist Party and a member of the eighth and eleventh central committees of the party.

#### LEADERS ATTEND MEMORIAL MEETING FOR CHEN QIHAN

OW270939 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1738 GMT 26 Jun 81

[Text] Beijing, 26 Jun (XINHUA)--Chen Qihan, a long-tested faithful communist fighter, early participant in the building of the party's armed forces, fine member of the Communist Party and member of the CCP Central Committee, failed to respond to medical treatment and died of illness in Beijing on 19 June 1981 at 84.

To mourn the death of Comrade Chen Qihan, the Military Commission of the CCP Central Committee held a memorial meeting for him on the afternoon of 26 June. Geng Biao presided, and Wei Guoqing delivered the memorial speech.

In his eulogy, Wei Guoqing said: A native of Xingguo County, Jiangxi, Comrade Chen Qihan in his early years participated in the struggle against the signing of a traitorous treaty by Yuan Shikai and the struggle against the warlord Lu Rongting's suppression of a businessmen's rebellion in Guangzhou. After being admitted to the party in the spring of 1925, he went to Jiangxi in the summer of 1926 to carry out revolutionary activities and to set up party organizations in the southern and eastern parts of the province. After the failure of the great revolution [1924-1927], he, together with leading comrades of a special party committee, made efforts to preserve and develop party organizations and to build a revolutionary base area in southwestern Jiangxi, thus creating favorable conditions for and making contributions to the advance of the 4th Red Army under the command of Comrades Mao Zedong and Zhu De from Jinggangshan into southern Jiangxi and western Fujian and their building of the central soviet area. In the successive struggles against the "encirclement and suppression" of the central soviet area, he firmly supported Comrade Mao Zedong's operational principles and opposed Wang Ming's "left" opportunist military line. He worked hard and fought bravely. During the world-famous 25,000-li Long March, he resolutely supported the party's correct stand in moving the Red Army northward to fight the Japanese aggressors and opposed Zhang Guotao's erroneous line calling for the Red Army to flee to the south.

Wei Guoqing said: During the war of resistance against Japan, Comrade Chen Qihan resolutely implemented the party's reasonable, useful and moderate principles on the complicated struggle against friction, developed the national united front against Japan and defeated Kuomintang diehards' provocations, thus making remarkable achievements in consolidating and strengthening the defenses in Huangmian and defending and developing the Shaanxi-Gansu-Ningxia border region. During the war of liberation, Comrade Chen Qihan made positive contributions to the war in northeast China. In the first years after the founding of the PRC, he made achievements by suppressing bandits, restoring production, carrying out land reforms and in party consolidation, party building and army building, thus winning respect from the Jiangxi people, who cherish his memory.

Wei Guoqing said: With a strong party spirit, Comrade Chen Qihan gave no thought to fame or position and never asked the party for anything. He accepted the jobs the party assigned to him and was always ready to work at the top or at the grassroots. Working hard in a down-to-earth manner, he always placed the interests of the party and the people above everything else and set a good example with actual deeds for his subordinates and comrades around him.



With a communist's breadth of vision, Comrade Chen Qihan stood rigorous tests. Wang Ming's line dealt him brutal blows and brought unwarranted charges against him, but he "did not yield despite the blows suffered and did not lose heart although he was wronged." With a strong will to fight, he always had full confidence in the victory of the party's cause. He had a high moral character and was honest and upright in his ways. He was responsible in work, showed concern for cadres and cherished them. Leading a plain life, he handled matters in a practical and realistic way, upheld principles, submitted himself to truth, was fair and just and never pandered to others' whims.

Li Xiannian, Peng Zhen, Deng Yingchao, Hu Yaobang, Wang Zhen, Ulanhu, Xu Shiyu, Li Desheng, Yu Qiuli, Zhang Tingfa, Wan Li, Wang Renzhong, Song Renqiong, Huang Kecheng, Tan Zhenlin, Li Jingquan, Xiao Jingguang, Xi Zhongxun, Bo Yibo, Jiang Hua, Huang Huoqing, Han Xianchu, Yang Yong, Wang Ping, Chen Xilian, Liu Lantao, Kang Keqing, He Changgong, Xiao Ke and Cheng Zihua presented wreaths and attended the memorial meeting. Also attending the memorial meeting were more than 1,000 cadres and fighters of the PLA units stationed in Beijing. Wreaths were sent by the CCP Central Committee, the NPC Standing Committee, the State Council and the Military Commission of the CCP Central Committee as well as by Hua Guofeng, Ye Jianying, Deng Xiaoping, Chen Yun, Liu Bochong, Xu Xiangqian, Nie Rongzhen, Zhao Ziyang, Yang Dezhi, Su Yu, Zhang Aiping and Tang Zheng.

Central leading comrades expressed sympathy and solicitude for Comrade Chen Qihan's wife, Wei Bin, and his relatives.

#### YAO YILIN ATTENDS MA LUZHEN MEMORIAL MEETING

OW280448 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1422 GMT 27 Jun 81

[Text] Beijing, 27 Jun (XINHUA)--Comrade Ma Luzhen, a veteran cadre who had participated in the 25,000- i Long March, died of prolonged illness in Beijing on 7 June 1981 at the age of 64. A memorial meeting for Comrade Ma Luzhen was held at the auditorium of the Babaoshan cemetery for revolutionaries on 26 June. Wreaths were sent by Li Xiannian, Chen Yun, Xu Xiangqian, Nie Rongzhen, Peng Zhen, Wang Zhen, Wei Guoqing, Fang Yi, Gu Mu, Yao Yilin, Xi Zhongxun, Cai Chang, Liao Chengzhi, Yang Shangkun, Ji Pengfei, Kang Keqing and Wang Shoudao. Yao Yilin and Li Qiang attended the memorial meeting.

Comrade Ma Luzhen, wife of the late Comrade Ye Jizhuang, joined the 4th Front Army of the Chinese workers and Peasants Red Army in 1933 and was admitted to the CCP in 1936. She served as principal of the school for children of financial and economic cadres in northeast China and at other posts. After nationwide liberation, she successively worked as secretary in the financial and economic commission of the government administration council, the Ministry of Trade, the Finance and Trade Office of the State Council and the Ministry of Foreign Trade.

#### FURTHER CCP ANNIVERSARY COMMEMORATIONS REPORTED

##### JIEFANGJUN BAO Article

OW260859 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 2230 GMT 25 Jun 81

[Text] To commemorate the 60th anniversary of the founding of the CCP, JIEFANGJUN BAO 26 June publishes on its front page an article by Comrade Yang Dezhi, entitled "The Strength of Confidence."

The article points out: Not everyone really understands the importance of a firm faith, one that influences something as big as the success or failure of an undertaking or as small as the course taken by an individual. In peacetime when situations develop smoothly, maybe it is not all that important whether or not one has a faith because there is no way to test it. At a critical moment, however, when the revolution encounters a setback or even defeat, which requires an individual to sacrifice his personal interests or even life, the great spiritual strength of faith then is fully manifest. It becomes very obvious if the individual has faith.

The article says: In the past 60 years, our party has gone through countless difficulties and setbacks, sharp ascents and sudden valleys, and even recovered from hopeless situations several times. Had there not been a firm faith held by millions of people in the party, what we have achieved today would be unimaginable. But, not everyone who has joined the revolutionary ranks possesses this faith. In fact, some people have left the revolutionary ranks at the halfway point because of a lack of confidence.

Using his own experience to discuss the question of confidence in the party, Comrade Yang Dezhi points out in the article: The people support and trust the CCP. Without the CCP, there would be no new China. This is an absolute truth uttered by the Chinese people from the bottom of their hearts and on the basis of their painful experience in the past century and after traversing hundreds of twists and turns.

#### Wei Guoqing at Military Exhibit

OW261459 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 26 Jun 81

[Text] To celebrate the 60th founding anniversary of the CCP, the exhibition of the glorious deeds of Zhu De, Peng Dehuai, He Long, Chen Yi and Luo Ronghuan formally opened at the Military Museum of the Chinese People's Revolution on the morning of 26 June. Nearly 10,000 people visited the exhibition in spite of the rain.

Wei Guoqing, director of the PLA General Political Department, Liang Biye, Huang Yukun, Shi Jinqian and Hua Nan, deputy directors of the PLA General Political Department, and other leading comrades visited the exhibition together with the masses of people.

Displayed at the exhibition are some 3,200 articles which describe the glorious deeds of Comrades Zhu De, Peng Dehuai, He Long, Chen Ye and Luo Ronghuan in leading the Chinese revolution together with Comrades Mao Zedong, Zhou Enlai and Liu Shaoqi. The exhibition gives a detailed account on how these five leaders resolved to save the country and people and seek the truth of revolution in their early years and how, after joining the revolution, they founded and developed the People's Army, built up the revolutionary bases and commanded hundreds of thousands of soldiers in the struggles to resist the Japanese aggressors, overthrow the three big mountains [imperialism, feudalism and bureaucrat-capitalism] and founded the new China under the party leadership.

The exhibition also reflects how, after the founding of the country, these five leaders carried out extensive political, diplomatic and military activities for the cause of socialism. The visitors were deeply educated by the many photographs and letters displayed at the exhibition which reflect these five veteran generals' lofty revolutionary character and communist thinking and morality. Video tapes on the revolutionary activities of Comrades Zhu De, Peng Dehuai, He Long, Chen Ye and Luo Ronghuan in their lifetimes are also shown at the exhibition, reproducing their profiles at various historical periods.

#### Further on Military Exhibit

OW261601 Beijing XINHUA in English 1539 GMT 26 Jun 81

[Text] Beijing, 26 Jun (XINHUA)--The exploits of five late Chinese marshals are the theme of an exhibition that opened at the Military Museum of the Chinese People's Revolution here today. The five, Zhu De, Peng Dehuai, He Long, Chen Yi and Luo Ronghuan, were famous military experts and founders of the Chinese People's Army. They were named marshals of the Chinese People's Liberation Army in 1955.

Covering three pavilions, the exhibition displays 3,200 pieces of military objects, pictures and film recordings, which describe how the five military leaders helped to establish the People's Army, open revolutionary bases, liberate the nation and found new China. The displays reproduce their heroic deeds during different periods of the revolution.

Among the articles on display are precious revolutionary relics including:

--The telescope Zhu De used while commanding forces in the struggle against the Kuomintang's encirclements of the soviet areas and the shoulder pole he used to carry grain over Jinggang mountain. After the Nanchang uprising, August 1, 1927, Zhu De led his troops first to Guangdong and Hunan and finally to the Jinggang mountain where he joined forces with Mao Zedong's Red Army. From then on, Zhu De was commander-in-chief of the Chinese People's Army.

--An ink stone Peng Dehuai used during the war to resist U.S. aggression and aid Korea when he was commander of the Chinese People's Volunteers. He was removed as national defense minister in 1959 because he criticized "leftist" errors during the "Great Leap Forward" of 1958.

--A filing case used by He Long in 1928 at the west-Hunan and west-Hubei revolutionary base camp and a saddle he used in 1933. He was persecuted to death in 1969 by Lin Biao and the gang of four.

--Papers exposing and criticizing the crimes of Lin Biao and the gang of four written by Chen Yi, who saw through their plot during the "Cultural Revolution" and said that they were careerists and conspirators.

--Political papers by Luo Ronghuan who was director of the General Political Department of the People's Liberation Army from 1950 to the time of his death in 1963.

Preparations for the exhibition began in winter 1979. Relatives and comrades-in-arms of the five marshals presented a large number of mementos for display. Foreign friends also contributed materials to the exhibition. More than 15,000 people visited the exhibition today.

#### PLA Commendations

OW262039 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 26 Jun 81

[Excerpts] The PLA General Staff and Political Departments commended a number of outstanding Communist Party members on the eve of the 60th founding anniversary of the party. Topping the namelist is Sun Yi, 78-year-old veteran Red Army fighter and adviser of the General Staff Department. Comrade Sun Yi joined the Red Army in 1931 and the party in 1933. In the more than 50 years of army life, he has maintained the Red Army's glorious tradition and a Communist Party member's fine quality. He draws clear distinctions between what is public and what is private, refrains from asserting privileges and devotes himself heart and soul to the people as a public servant.

Sun Yi also pays great attention to the need to educate young people in the revolutionary traditions. In an interview with the reporter of this station, he noted with stirring sentiments that he was educated in the party's glorious tradition of hard struggle and forging close contacts with the masses as soon as he joined the Red Army. It was by making hard struggle that the Red Army completed the Long March and seized the political power in the past. Likewise, we need to make hard struggle today in our drive for the four modernizations. For us old comrades, we should not only struggle hard and carry the revolution through to the end ourselves, but also see to it that the party's glorious tradition is passed on to the next generation.

#### CCP Birthplace Exhibit

OW271520 Beijing XINHUA in English 1508 GMT 27 Jun 81

[Text] Hangzhou, 27 Jun (XINHUA)—The Nanhu Lake museum in Zhejiang Province, birthplace of the Chinese Communist Party, has opened a special exhibit to mark the July 1 60th birthday of the party. The First National Congress of the Chinese Communist Party was convened in Shanghai July 1, 1921. To avoid searches and arrest, the congress moved to an excursion boat on Nanhu Lake on the last day of the five-day meeting. There, the first constitution of the party was adopted and the first central organ elected.



After the nationwide victory in 1949 a museum was established at the lake with a collection of 200 poems, paintings and calligraphy samples of party leaders. The celebratory display will include all these plus those of other painters, poets and calligraphers.

Dong Biwu, one of the original 12 delegates to the congress, revisited the site in 1964, and wrote a poem, which today has become one of the museum's displays. Also exhibited is an inscription by the late Soong Ching Ling, honorary president of the People's Republic.

#### CCP Historical Exhibit

OW281258 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1601 GMT 27 Jun 81

[Excerpts] Beijing, 20 Jun (XINHUA)--The exhibition of historical data concerning the CCP during the democratic revolutionary period will reopen to the public on 1 July with additions made. A research worker of the Museum of the Chinese Revolution says: This exhibition with its new additions will be even richer and more abundant in content and reflect the basic thinking that without the CCP there can be no new China. Many of the newly added valuable historical documents and materials conspicuously manifest the activities of the CCP Central Committee and the past achievements made by proletarian revolutionaries of the older generation including Comrade Mao Zedong.

On entering the party history exhibition hall, visitors will be able to watch a documentary film about a strike in Hong Kong. The film shows how Communist Party members Deng Zhongxia, Su Zhaozeng and Chen Yannian led workers in Hong Kong to stage parades and demonstrations in 1925 and the speeches they delivered at a mass rally.

The party history exhibition with its new additions will display namelists of members of the CCP Central Committee, members of the Political Bureau of the CCP Central Committee, chairmen and members of Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the CCP Central Committee and secretaries general of the CCP Central Committee elected at the party's first to seventh national congress. It will also display a number of important documents issued from 1925 to 1930 such as the letter written by the party Central Committee in 1925 criticizing the Dai Jitao doctrine, the instruction issued by the central authorities in 1929 on agrarian revolution and the order issued by the central authorities to the Red Army in 1930 on military measures to combat "encirclement and annihilation." A new addition to this exhibition, the letter of instruction issued by the party Central Committee to the front committee of the 4th Red Army on 28 September 1929, shows that the party Central Committee has a direct role in the convocation of the Guotian Conference as well as in the resolution adopted at the conference. It also tells people that Mao Zedong Thought is the crystallization of collective wisdom.

The party history exhibition with its new additions also emphatically reflects the heroic deeds of our revolutionary martyrs. The new additions include some documents and pictures showing how some famous democratic personages and intellectuals persisted in carrying out revolution in various critical periods.

The last part of the party history exhibition deals with the "ceremony of the founding of the state." In this exhibition, recordings of Comrade Mao Zedong's speech at the CCPCC session in September 1949 and his announcement of the founding of the central people's government of the PRC at the ceremony of the founding of the state are played.

ZHOU YANG ARTICLE ON SPEECH VIEWING AWARDS, STUDY

HK251110 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 24 Jun 81 p 5

[Article by Zhou Yang: "Award Works According to the Will of the People and Criteria of the Science of Aesthetics--Speech at the National Meeting for Presentation of Awards for the Best Novels, Reportage and Poems"]

[Text] Comrade Zhang Guangnian's speech a while ago and Comrade Ba Jin's written speech are both marvelous and are radiating with enthusiasm and literary grace. I agree with their views. I would also like to discuss two points. One is about the granting of awards and the other is about study.

First, let me say something about the purpose of granting awards and what are the criteria. I have taken part in meetings to announce the results of awards on more than one occasion and I approve of such activities. The present award presentation is a review of literary creations in several categories. We have had separate awards for drama, motion pictures, television, music, paintings and so on, and are now dealing with literary works alone. This is a fairly large-scale contest for literary works, including medium-length novels, reportage and poems. What do all these contests show? They show that considerable achievements have been made on various literature and art fronts since the downfall of the "gang of four" and the convocation of the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee. These achievements have been made at a time of great change, a change which will have far-reaching significance in Chinese history. This great change cannot but lead to unprecedentedly drastic differences on the entire ideological front and literature and art front. It has greatly promoted the spread of democracy in our country's political life and enlivened the people's minds. Without the movement to emancipate the mind, we will not have this kind of active thinking, scientific advancement and thriving literature and art. The development of socialist modernization and socialist spiritual civilization would have also been hampered. However, this kind of active thinking inevitably brings about numerous new problems. Our purpose in granting awards is to give play to the positive role of awards so as to promote the development and prosperity of socialist literature and art in our country, spur the advance of our literary cause along the correct path of serving the people and serving socialism under the guidance of the third plenary session and the four basic principles, truly bring about the "blooming of one hundred flowers and the contending of one hundred schools of thought" in literary creations and theories and further raise the level of literary creation and appreciation.

Here I would like to discuss the importance of raising the level of literary and artistic appreciation. All awards, be they for literature, music or paintings, have something to do with raising the level of appreciation. In order to build socialist spiritual civilization, it is necessary to popularize scientific and cultural knowledge among the people and raise their scientific and cultural levels, including their level of appreciation. Creation and appreciation cannot be separated, just as production and consumption cannot be separated, just as production and consumption cannot be separated. Production is aimed at meeting the needs of the people in their material and cultural life. With material products, it is necessary to stress quality. With spiritual products, the quality requirements should be even stricter and higher. The purpose of granting awards is to help people cultivate healthy tastes and raise their level of appreciation and to overcome vulgar and bad tastes. Awards must be conducive to raising the ideological and artistic levels of our literary works and enhancing the readers' discernment and connoisseurship. With spiritual products, it is chiefly quality, not quantity, that counts. Of course quantity is also important. Without quantity there can be no quality. However, quantity is not the only decisive factor. Having a good piece of work is much better than having many mediocre ones. As we can see from the history of literature and art, every new breakthrough in literary and artistic creation represented a milestone and marked the beginning of a new era in the history of literature and art. We cannot lightly say that we have already created epoch-making works, but we can say that our award-winning works and many others which have not been awarded are up to a standard never before attained.

I have not read many contemporary works, but judging from those I have read, I can say that some are indeed much better than those written during the first 17 years of the People's Republic.

In order to build material and spiritual civilization, it is necessary to raise the scientific and cultural levels of the whole nation and enrich the people's material and cultural life. Even when material living conditions are still poor, efforts should be made to enrich the people's spiritual life. Our forefathers said: "One has a sense of propriety and righteous only when his livelihood is assured." We communists must help the people cultivate a high sense of political awareness and strive to create a new spiritual civilization even when our livelihood is not assured. Of course, we must first make an effort to develop the material productive forces. Only on the basis of well-developed material productive forces can we have a corresponding spiritual civilization. However, this does not mean we cannot begin to talk about a high degree of spiritual civilization until after we have achieved a high degree of material civilization. Is this contrary to the viewpoint of historical materialism? No. There is no lack of such precedents in history. Not only in ancient Greece, but in even more contemporary times, advanced spiritual civilization flourished in fairly backward economic countries. In the 19th century, Germany was economically more backward than Britain and France, not unified politically and still had many small duchies. In spite of this, it created a culture which far surpassed its economic development. Even before Marx and Engels, it had given birth to large numbers of famous thinkers, writers and artists. Among this galaxy of stars, Hegel, Kant, Goethe and Beethoven were all world-famous cultural giants. Thus, a country cannot use its economic backwardness to justify its backwardness in literature and art. During the years of the war of resistance against Japanese aggression, livelihood was not assured in Yanan and other liberated areas. In spite of this, we were doing far better than our enemy and the vast areas dominated by the reactionaries at home, both in the field of politics and in the field of ideology and culture. We made a qualitative leap. In his essay "On Protracted War," Comrade Mao Zedong said: "The enemy has transformed our former cultural centers into culturally backward areas, and we on our part must transform the former culturally backward areas into cultural centers." We are now holding the reins of political power and carrying out socialist modernization. We should have full confidence in ourselves and be bold and resolute in creating the most advanced culture and building a high degree of spiritual civilization. Ours is one of the few countries in the world with a long history and time-honored cultural tradition which has lasted uninterrupted for thousands of years. Although China stagnated for a long time during the feudal days and lagged far behind the advanced European countries in recent centuries, its long history and time-honored cultural tradition are rarely seen in the world.

In recent years, our country has opened itself to the outside world and our people have widened their field of vision after being out of touch with reality for so long. This is a good thing. However, there is also this undesirable phenomenon: Some people think that everything foreign is good and everything Chinese is no good. Although we cannot say that this phenomenon has become a common belief, it is bad and disgraceful just to have some of us believe it. We must under no circumstances lose our national dignity and confidence. Our purpose in granting awards is to promote the development and prosperity of literature and art in our country and greatly carry forward the spirit of socialism and patriotism in literary and artistic creation. Of course we must learn and assimilate from foreign culture everything that is good and is useful to us. We must not shut our eyes and stop up our ears and rest content with being backward. Recently, we have also sponsored a symphony contest. This is necessary. Although I am not very good at appreciating this kind of music, I think a modern socialist country cannot do without symphony music of a high standard.

What are the criteria for granting awards? We advocate a method which combines the political criterion with the artistic criterion. Comrade Mao Zedong put forth the policy of "letting a hundred flowers bloom and hundred schools of thought contend" in 1956 and published his famous speech "On the Correct Handling of Contradictions Among the People" in the following year.



The 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee put forth the correct ideological, political and organizational line and restored and developed the ideology of correctly handling contradictions among the people under new historical conditions. After this plenary session, the party put forth in good time the call to uphold the four basic principles, eliminate the pernicious influence of feudalism in the political and ideological fields and combat the corrosive influence of bourgeois ideology in order to prevent and stop people from misinterpreting the emancipation of the mind and the "double hundred" policy and to guide the people to think along the correct line of seeking truth from facts. In the course of "letting a hundred flowers bloom and a hundred schools of thought contend" and emancipating the mind, erroneous ideas are bound to crop up. It is liberalistic and wrong not to criticize mistakes when we see them and give guidance to those who make mistakes. However, in making criticism and giving guidance, we must do so by reasoning things out. We must not resort to political movements and fall into a rut. We ought to be more mature and wiser by now. The old road cannot lead us anywhere. The PRC Constitution and the people's political awareness also will not permit us to follow the beaten path. The four basic principles are our universal criterion for distinguishing between right and wrong in people's words and deeds. Besides this criterion, there are other criteria for appraising science and literature and art. The general cannot take the place of the particular and politics cannot take the place of art. In his "Talks at the Yanan Forum on Literature and Art," Comrade Mao Zedong said: "Our criticism ought to permit the free competition of all varieties of works of art; but it is also entirely necessary to subject these works to the correct criticism according to the criteria of the science of aesthetics, so that art of a lower level can be gradually raised to a higher and art which does not meet the demands of the struggle of the broad masses can be transformed into art that does." In this passage, Comrade Mao Zedong not only discussed the necessity of permitting the free competition of all varieties of works of art but also dwelt on the unity of the political criterion and the artistic criterion, meaning that we must not only gradually raise art of a lower level to art of a higher level but must help transform art which does not meet the demands of the struggle of the broad masses into art that does. The "double hundred" policy put forth by Comrade Mao Zedong later on was a logical development of the idea of "permitting the free competition of all varieties of works of art." In this passage, Comrade Mao Zedong also pointed out in particular the need to subject works of literature and art "to the correct criticism according to the criteria of the science of aesthetics." The study of art is a branch of science. It calls for correct criticism according to the criteria of the science of aesthetics rather than erroneous and outrageous criticism. For artistic criticism to become a branch of science, we must make our criticism and the process of deciding on awards as scientific as possible. As to the political criterion, it means acting in accordance with the party's principles and line, representing the will of the people, seeking truth from facts and being fair-minded and selfless. Only in this way will our criticism and awards be supported by the people and be able to stand the test of time and history.

While making criticisms and deciding on awards, we must encourage literary and artistic creation to advance along the road of revolutionary realism (including revolutionary romanticism), encourage writers to boldly come into contact with and reflect various contradictions and struggles in real life. In doing this, they may have to take a risk. However, we must encourage them to blaze new trails. When they make mistakes on the way of exploration, we must give well-meaning criticisms, help them correct mistakes and share some of the responsibility. When carrying out criticisms, we must adopt a correct attitude and approach, seek truth from facts and help those criticized to improve. The party's policy toward literature and art should help writers to enhance their consciousness and sense of responsibility toward society.

It should allow them to have ease of mind and to be bold in speaking out and in accepting responsibilities. It should not cause writers to be afraid of speaking out and accepting responsibilities. Only in this way can we create a scene of prosperity in our country. When we call for people to be bold in speaking out, they may express some erroneous opinions. This is nothing to fear. It will be terrible and dangerous if people dare not speak out. Of course, we must oppose and boycott reactionary political opinions. However, we should also carefully distinguish between reactionary political opinions and erroneous academic, literary and artistic viewpoints. These erroneous viewpoints can only be gradually overcome through discussions and criticism and self-criticism. Some viewpoints which once were regarded as erroneous may be proved to be correct in practice. We must learn to be together with the masses and use the method of democratic discussion to distinguish between what is really good and beneficial to the people and what is really bad and harmful to the people. We need a correct mass line. We should neither be divorced from the masses nor accept all the opinions of the masses. As Comrade Mao Zedong pointed out, the correct handling of contradictions among the people is a science. Comrade Mao Zedong correctly put forth this problem, but he did not consistently and correctly solve it. Working hard to master this science is one of our major tasks in the future.

Lu Xun once said that while making comments on literary works, we should "know the person and take the overall situation into consideration." We should take into account the whole piece of work, the whole person and his social environment. That is to say, we should take a comprehensive and historical point of view in evaluating writers and their works. We should pay attention to the whole piece of work rather than quote out of context. We should take the whole person into account rather than concentrate on only one characteristic and ignore all others. Moreover, we should take his social environment into account and have a good understanding of his historical background rather than demand perfection and force the writer to do something which he cannot. As a Marxist historical materialist, Lu Xun was a bold innovator. He pointed out the errors of the conservatives and the advocates of returning to ancient ways and offered them salutary advice. He said: "Why do they remain calm with the old state of affairs and treat the new movements with abhorrence? Why do they stoop to compromise with the present status quo and find fault with the newly emerging things?" ("Hua Gai Ji, This and That," 1925) This statement was made in the light of the situation in old China more than 50 years ago. However, is our new socialist society free from all of the "old state of affairs" left over by the old society? Do not the unsavory tendencies including bureaucratism and the seeking of special privileges reflect the old state of affairs? Are there not people who remain calm with these old state of affairs and find fault with the newly emerging things? Can we consider these phenomena reasonable? Lu Xun was opposed to demanding that all objective things be perfect, that "all jewelry be pure and all men be perfect." He was also opposed to nipping and destroying the newly emerging things in the bud. He regarded this as "galloping over young shoots." Our forefathers said that it was difficult to find and to know people of talent. In our socialist society, were there not many vestiges of the old society in which talented people were suppressed by bureaucratism, scholars tended to scorn one another and people of the same trade were jealous of one another. It is our unshirkable duty to discover and pay attention to people of talent and to correctly treat and support the middle-aged and young people.

Last year's forum on scriptwriting presided over by Comrade Hu Yaobang started a new practice--leaders, writers and commentators held free and comradely discussions on literary and artistic questions on an equal basis. Despite the shortcomings of this forum, it did start a correct practice. Comrade Mao Zedong suggested that various artistic forms and styles freely develop and different schools of thought in science be freely debated. These "two freedoms" constitute the essential condition to develop science and art. Without this condition, science will not improve and art will not thrive. Science and literature and art need the most extensive freedom as well as leadership. At present, some writers and artists tend to break away from the party's leadership. This is wrong.

These people should be criticized and helped. How should we correctly treat the ideology of literature and art? This is quite a complicated question. We need both leadership and freedom. In short, we need freedom under leadership rather than freedom without leadership. Freedom without leadership will certainly give rise to liberalism and anarchism. This will not be in keeping with the people's interests and wishes. Nor will this promote the development of literature and art.

With regard to whether this appraisal is fair and whether it has defects, Comrade Zhang Guangnian welcomes criticisms. We cannot say that we should refrain from criticizing the prizewinning works. At the 1980 award presentation meeting for outstanding short stories held in March, I said that in making appraisals and presenting awards, we should also present awards for making appraisals. We should encourage people to comment on the prize-winning works. Writers should not regard their prize-winning works as the best and flawless. They should bear in mind that some works which have not been granted awards may even be better than theirs, and that there are surely some works better than theirs. Units deciding on awards should also realize that the list they have prepared may be far from complete and that they may not have distinguished between jade and stone. While deciding on awards, we have had numerous discussions and consulted the broad masses. On the whole, we should say that our appraisal is fair. It is hoped that our appraisals will be more and more perfect in the future, that is to say, our appraisals should be more scientific and should better reflect the people's wishes.

Next, let me talk about the question of study. Our country is in the new socialist period of modernization. In order to familiarize ourselves with the new situation and to study the new problems, we must study or study again and study in a more regular and conscious way. We must work hard to raise our ideological and professional levels and earnestly improve our work in accordance with the party's line and principles and with the methods of criticism and self-criticism, that is, be in tune with reality and sum up experiences through rectification and study. In his article entitled "Talks at the Yanan Forum on Literature and Art," Comrade Mao Zedong called on the writers and artists to study Marxism-Leninism as well as society. This is still our major task of study. In order to study Marxism-Leninism, we must study Mao Zedong Thought. This is because Comrade Mao Zedong did the most outstanding job in applying the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism to the actual conditions of the Chinese revolution, and in guiding the Chinese revolution to achieve great victories. Comrade Mao Zedong was a great Marxist and a great revolutionary and strategist of the proletariat. His creative and original theories have enriched and developed Marxism-Leninism. Mao Zedong's ideology on literature and art is an organic part of Mao Zedong Thought. All of us have learned from him and he has fostered generations of literary and art workers. The "Talks at the Yanan Forum on Literature and Art" urged literature and art to serve the masses and to integrate with this new epoch of the masses. It also called on writers and artists to thoroughly solve the problem of the relationship between the individual and the masses. This is the crux of the problem as well as the basic spirit of the "talks." It is still the guiding principle of our literary and artistic undertakings.

Mao Zedong Thought is the valuable spiritual wealth of our party. It is basically incorrect to downgrade Mao Zedong Thought because of the mistakes Comrade Mao Zedong made in his later years. On the other hand, it is naturally also incorrect to think that every word he uttered was the absolute truth and must be copied in full. We must conscientiously study again the writings of Comrade Mao Zedong. However, we must never again simplify or vulgarize Mao Zedong Thought, for this will be entirely harmful without any benefit. Therefore, the attitude we adopt today in studying the writings of Comrade Mao Zedong is a very important problem.



Should we adopt a pragmatic or dogmatic attitude or should we adopt dialectical materialism and historical materialism, or in other words, the attitude of seeking truth from facts as advocated by Comrade Mao Zedong? For a long time, Mao Zedong Thought including his thinking on literature and art had been greatly distorted and traduced by Lin Biao and the "gang of four." After the smashing of the "gang of four," there again appeared for a time the thinking of "two whatevers" and this greatly hindered the correct understanding and application of Mao Zedong Thought. It has been almost 40 years since the publishing of "Talks at the Yanan Forum on Literature and Art." The "Talks" pointed out that literature and art must serve the people and must first of all serve the workers, peasants and soldiers. This basic orientation and principle is correct even today. We must also always set sight on the workers, peasants and soldiers. Some of the comrades have pointed out that in recent years we have not attached enough importance to such subjects as defending the socialist motherland, accomplishing the modernization of national defense and developing the patriotic spirit. This merits our attention.

At present, our party has raised the slogan of "serving the people and socialism" in literature and art. "Serving the people" was actually recommended by Comrade Mao Zedong on various occasions and included in it is the principle of "serving the workers, peasants and soldiers." We are not going back on this principle but are further developing this principle under the new situation. When Comrade Mao Zedong published "Talks at the Yanan Forum on Literature and Art," we had still not won nationwide power but were still waging a war against Japanese aggression and still in the period of the new democratic revolution. At present, we have already won nationwide power and have also gone from the new democratic revolution to the socialist revolution and are now engaged in socialist modernization. These are two different historical periods. It will be very inappropriate if we do not see the characteristics of the different environment and different period we are in today and just copy past practices. We have now entered the new period of socialist construction. This is also a newer historical period compared with the former liberated area period. The cultural level and spiritual features of the workers, peasants and soldiers are vastly different from those of the 1940's. They have already become a part of the working class and are mental laborers fighting alongside the workers. A very great change has taken place in the composition and interrelations of these service targets. If we do not see this kind of change caused by the development of time and still view them in the former perspective, we will be completely wrong and will be guilty of anachronism.

There are also more realistic and scientific rules with regard to relations between literature and art. In no longer mentioning that literature and art belong to politics, we are not weakening the relations between literature and art and politics but making such relations more accurate and rational. Naturally, we can still continue to carry out theoretical study and exploration into this problem. The remolding of the ideology and world outlook of intellectuals, including workers in literature and art, is still necessary. However, we must also see that the remolding of world outlook is a long and arduous process. We must rely on conscious and realistic actions by means of various different channels. Although learning Marxism and Mao Zedong Thought is very important, learning from society as suggested by Comrade Mao Zedong is also important. This is of particular importance to workers in literature and art. This means we must carry out investigations in society. We must come into contact with all kinds of people from all walks of life and get to know them well. Not just casual contacts in general, but thorough understanding; not just as an onlooker, but as an interested party with the attitude of a master. We must treat the masses in the same way we treat our kinsfolk and friends, show concern for them in everything we do and try to find out about their innermost soul. We must, in the light of our respective professions, realistically remold our world outlook and have a good grasp of Marxism by means of various channels.

Scientists can do it by means of scientific research and experiments and writers and artists can do it by means of their own living practice and creative practice. Mere reliance on textbook rules and resounding slogans is of no avail.

In short, earth-shaking changes have taken place in the world and in China since the talks at the Yanan forum on literature and art. If we do not see these changes, we will be falling behind time and will become separated from the masses. Comrade Mao Zedong exhorted the workers in literature and art to learn from society. This requires us to go deep into actual life and overcome political and artistic dogmatism. We cannot say that the writers who are receiving awards today have no social experience. However, we also cannot say that you already have enough rich experience. We must all still learn from society. We must all increase and enrich our experiences and deepen our knowledge and understanding of these experiences before we can express the wishes of the people. During the 10 years of the "Great Cultural Revolution," the Chinese society underwent an unprecedented change. Many of us have personally been through this experience. We cannot say that the young writers have no experience. On the other hand, our young writers should also see that there is always a limit to one's experience and there will always be moments of inadequacy. Therefore, old writers as well as young writers must learn from each other. They must learn from other people's strong points to offset their shortcomings and show mutual respect and understanding. Today's young people do not like to be taught by older people. The young people are not open-minded and they are arrogant. This is bad. However, why can we not patiently help them and set strict demands on them instead of just chiding and reprimanding them? In this way, although your intention may be good, they will not appreciate it. Why can we not be a bit more open-minded, try to understand them first and also learn something from them? Are they not our hope for the future? Young people ought to learn from their elders and respect them. Should the older people not also respect the younger people and also learn from them? I think that only by establishing the relations of mutual learning and respect and a kind of close comradely relations can we contribute to the development of the cause of the whole party and to the consolidation and development of the situation of stability and unity. This kind of situation is not easy to come by, and we should protect it in the same manner we would protect our eyes and we must not let it come to any harm. These are my views. If some of my views are erroneous, please feel free to correct me.

#### CULTURE MINISTRY COMMENDS NEW FILMS, PLAYS

OW280843 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1723 GMT 28 Jun 81

[Excerpt] Beijing, 27 Jun (XINHUA)--The Ministry of Culture today commended some outstanding new films, operas and plays with modern rural themes. Zhou Weizhi, acting minister of culture, addressed today's ceremony and expressed the hope that the cultural workers will create literary works by drawing on the broad themes of the rural areas and provide more food for thought for China's 800 million peasants. The commended works are: Two feature films, "Happiness Knocks at the Door" and "Laughter in Moon Village"; two documentaries, "They Have Done a Good Job" and "Ducklings Become a Bonanza;" three modern dramas, "Zhao, Qian, Sun, Li," "Phoenix Village" and "Wedding;" two local Hunan operas, "Geese in a Sedan Chair" and "Full Moon at Last!"

In his speech, He Jingzhi, deputy head of the CCP Central Committee Propaganda Department, hoped that the spirit of serving the 800 million peasants will spread and that literary works serving the peasants will flourish.

To further promote creations on rural themes, the Ministry of Culture held a "forum on outstanding films, operas and plays with rural themes" from 22 to 26 June. At the forum, the artists and writers exchanged experiences, ideans and creations. Vice Ministers of Culture Chen Huangmei and Wu Xue also attended and addressed the forum.

ANHUI PARTY MEETING ON PROMOTING YOUNG CADRES

OW270143 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 26 Jun 81

[Excerpts] The Standing Committee of the Anhui Provincial CCP Committee held a meeting on 9 June to discuss the selection and promotion of outstanding young and middle-aged cadres.

After a briefing by the organization department of the provincial party committee, the meeting pointed out: To pay close attention to selecting and promoting outstanding young and middle-aged cadres is a very pressing and important task in implementing the party's organizational line for the new period. Party committees at various levels should consider this work a major task.

The meeting held: In the past 2 years and more, party committees and organization departments at various levels in our province have done a great deal of work in selecting outstanding young and middle-aged cadres according to the three requirements set by the party Central Committee on strengthening leading bodies at various levels, thus scoring certain achievements. However, in view of the developing situation, our pace in this regard is not too fast, but too slow. Still, few young cadres have been promoted into leading bodies at or above the county level. Still fewer young cadres have been promoted into leading bodies at or above the prefectural and municipal level. The average age of members in a considerable number of leading bodies is relatively old, and this is rather serious. These leading bodies need badly to be supplied with new blood.

It is necessary to resolutely eliminate the leftist influence on cadre work and eliminate such feudalistic ideas as ranking people by seniority and appointing people by favoritism. Efforts must be made to break with metaphysical views, antiquated conventions and force of habit in selecting and using talented people. We must make concerted efforts to carry out this major task well.

The meeting also pointed out: In selecting and promoting outstanding young and middle-aged cadres, it is necessary to pay attention to their quality and uphold the three requirements for successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat. Outstanding young and middle-aged cadres with both ability and political integrity should be promoted to leading positions.

In discussing this work, the Standing Committee of the provincial party committee held: The key to successfully training, selecting and promoting outstanding young and middle-aged cadres lies in doing this work well among the veteran cadres. Anhui was one of the old revolutionary base areas where many veteran cadres made important contributions during various historical periods. We should regard making arrangements for these veteran cadres a major task. We should pay attention to fully utilizing the veteran cadre's role as the mainstay of leading bodies at various levels. At the same time, we should pay close attention to solving the problem of making arrangements for older and frailer cadres to stay at the second or third line. A good job should be done in organizing advisory groups and their work in order to fully utilize their role. We should respect older cadres politically and take good care of their livelihood. Efforts should be made to improve housing, medical and transportation conditions for older cadres.

The Standing Committee of the provincial party committee also expressed the hope that proceeding from the interests of the party and taking the four modernizations into consideration, older cadres will take up the important task of training, selecting and promoting young cadres and do a good job in passing on experiences to them, helping them and setting examples for them in order to contribute to the party's cause.



FUJIAN RIBAO COMMENTATOR DISCUSSES CADRE UNITY

HK270349 Fuzhou FUJIAN RIBAO in Chinese 10 Jun 81 p 1

[Commentator's article: "Cadre Unity Is the Key to Stability"]

[Text] To further implement economic readjustment and realize political stability is an important policy of the CCP Central Committee in guiding the whole country to launch the four modernizations. Whether or not we succeed in trying in every way to maintain political stability is the prerequisite for the advance of economic construction and all work throughout the province. Our broad masses of cadres and the people must bear this in mind. To further accomplish stability and unity, apart from taking vigorous measures to fight criminals who violate social security, at present a very important task is: We must seriously reexamine cases that arose since the "Cultural Revolution." In particular, we must investigate individuals and incidents connected with Lin Biao and the "gang of four," and implement the policy on cadres so as to strengthen cadre unity. Only then can we fully motivate the activism of various sectors and speed up the pace of economic construction in Fujian.

## I

The key to doing a good job in reexamination work lies in the leading cadres. Leading cadres at all levels should adopt an enthusiastic attitude and seriously do a good job in this work; they should establish themselves as models in implementing the party's policies and in promoting unity.

After the smashing of the "gang of four," all localities throughout the province actively launched the movement to expose, criticize and investigate. They exposed and criticized the crimes of the counterrevolutionary clique of Lin Biao and the "gang of four" who attempted to usurp the party leadership and state power, and investigated individuals and incidents concerned. This was a correct and necessary practice in which we scored significant achievements. We can still remember how savage the "gang of four" and their faction were in 1976. At that time, Fujian was so very chaotic. Thus, if we do not investigate all cases, stability and economic construction will be out of the question. However, due to various factors at that time, it seems that quite a number of problems are involved in investigation work. Therefore, we must adopt an attitude of "one divides into two" when analyzing and investigating these cases. We must not simply affirm everything and say that what we did in the past was all correct. Neither should we simply negate everything and say that what we did in the past was all wrong. While we affirm our achievements, we must adopt an attitude of seeking truth from facts, actively and properly handle and solve the existing problems and implement the party's policy on cadres.

When our party handles questions inherited from history, we usually put the general interests of stability and unity above everything. This is the Communist Party spirit. In treating comrades who have made mistakes, the consistent policy of our party is "learning from past mistakes to avoid future ones, and curing the sickness to save the patient." This is a correct policy for uniting the whole party and all the people. It is also a glorious tradition of our party. In the past 60 years, whenever we upheld party spirit and adopted this correct policy, our cause would go from victory to victory and grow more and more prosperous; otherwise, our ranks would be in confusion and our cause would suffer setbacks and losses. We can find successful examples in the rectification movement in Yanan during the 1940's and the handling of the anti-party Gao-Rao alliance in the 1950's. These examples are still praised by comrades inside and outside the party up to this day. Wang Ming promoted "ruthless struggle and merciless attack," Lin Biao promoted "suspecting everything and down with everything," while "the gang of four" advocated "those who submit will prosper, those who resist shall perish," and tried every way to frame and persecute the cadres of our party. They did serious damage to the cause of our party. We must remember the bitter experiences, eliminate the pernicious influence of "leftist" ideology, restore and bring the party's fine traditions into full play, uphold party spirit and take this correct policy as our guidance so as to do a good job in reexamination work and in implementing the policy on cadres.

Leadership comrades at all levels should regard the implementation of the policy on cadres as an important measure to unite the cadres. They should eliminate obstructions and interference, and persist in acting according to the spirit of the central authorities. They must properly handle all questions inherited from history, proceed from the overall situation--that we should safeguard stability and unity--and from motivating all positive factors to wholeheartedly promote the four modernizations, and take the initiative to carry out the work. Cases which demand rechecking must be seriously rechecked; those that should be resolved must be promptly resolved; those that should be leniently dealt with must be leniently dealt with; original verdicts that should be upheld must be upheld; and we must also redress incorrect verdicts on people. We must not, simply because we were the persons who handled the cases, refuse to solve the problems with an attitude of seeking truth from facts. It is erroneous to refuse or delay handling the cases. Carrying out this work is a severe test for the leading cadres.

## II

Implementing the policy on cadres is not merely the business of the leading cadres at all levels, it is something to which the broad masses should pay attention, especially comrades responsible for investigation work. They have an unshirkable duty to assist the leading cadres to do a good job in this work. We must proceed with the hope to accomplish further stability and unity.

We must affirm that the activists and case workers of the movement of exposure, criticism and investigation acted according to the party's instruction and policy. They have done much work and devoted much time to create a stable situation; and they have made contributions. They are not responsible for problems existing in investigation work. When implementing the policy, some people take the chance to mock and deal blows at them. Such acts are incorrect.

At present, many comrades engaged in investigation work are able to correctly understand the significance of implementing the policy on cadres. They will justly and forcefully carry on doing a good job in their work. However, some comrades are confused. They think that our current policy is too lenient because these people ran rampant and ruthlessly attacked people during the time of Lin Biao and the "gang of four."

As a matter of fact, when Lin Biao and the "gang of four" ran rampant, there were indeed some people who did disgusting things. Some of them not only used words but also fists or even guns to harm people. However, we must take the complicated historical conditions at that time into consideration. We must notice that people who directly colluded with the "gang of four," who organized a factionalist setup and schemed to usurp party and state power, who were constantly engaged in acts of smashing, beating and looting were only a minority. The majority were comrades who made some mistakes. Some senior comrades did lots of good deeds in the past and we must not negate everything they have done just because they made some mistakes. We must give them a chance to correct their mistakes. Some youths were victims who were fooled because they were politically inexperienced and were compelled to make mistakes under the order of Lin Biao and the "gang of four." We must help them to learn a lesson from the bitter experience and to perform meritorious service for the four modernizations to atone for their mistakes. In short, we must look forward, take the overall situation into consideration, be broad-minded and look at questions from a historical point of view. We must direct all our hatred on Lin Biao and the "gang of four," and adopt an attitude of "being ruthless to the enemy and kind to one's comrades." This is the principle. We adopt an attitude of splitting and disintegrating class enemies, so we should not wilfully adopt the practice of "indiscriminate retaliation" when dealing with comrades who have made mistakes. Instead, we must wholeheartedly promote unity.

Our party is a proletarian political party. The proletariat can ultimately liberate themselves only if the whole of mankind is liberated. Thus, we must unite with the great majority. The ultimate aim of our party is to eliminate classes and establish communism. To realize this lofty goal, our current task is to mobilize all forces to construct the four modernizations, and unite all forces that can be united. In doing this, we must also unite with comrades who have made mistakes but who are willing to correct themselves. Therefore, we must welcome all comrades who have admitted and corrected their mistakes, unite with them and work with them. We must be warm and sincere to comrades who no longer persist in their mistakes even though they have not yet corrected themselves. We must help them to understand and correct their mistakes. Of course we must resolutely correct the few cases which were mishandled. This is the attitude we should adopt.

## III

To implement the policy on cadres, comrades who have made mistakes are required to adopt a correct attitude, have the will to promote stability and unity and squarely face their own problems. Comrades who have been wrongly treated and whose cases were mishandled must adopt the same correct attitude.

Generally speaking, there are three conditions regarding people who are investigated: 1) the verdict made was correct and no reversal should be called for; 2) the verdict was basically correct, however, wrong stress was placed on mistakes; 3) the verdict was genuinely wrong. Here, there are again two conditions regarding wrong stress: 1) considering the nature of the mistakes made, the case should have been dealt with; however, stress was wrongly placed on the mistakes; 2) the verdict was correct; however, we should handle the case leniently considering the specific historical conditions at the time when the mistakes were made and the crimes committed, and act according to the current policy of the central authorities and the spirit of "be lenient rather than severe, be general rather than specific." That is to say: Comrades who have made mistakes must not evade admitting their guilt or shift their responsibilities and take advantage of the lenient policy. It is erroneous to do that; it is also wrong if they censure people who are engaged in investigating specific cases, and blame the party organization that screened them; this is not the attitude we should adopt.

Recently, a few comrades, including some whose cases were treated rather severely, established ties and spread rumors disadvantageous for unity. They even went as far as to say things to split the provincial CCP Committee and the central authorities. Some even say things such as "the more chaotic Fujian is, the better." This is something that deserves our attention. We should like to ask: Who will benefit in circumstances of "the more chaotic, the better?" Isn't it wrong if we still practice what we did during the "Cultural Revolution," and engage in spreading rumors? These people have suffered on account of their dishonesty. If they do not learn a lesson from experience, it is very likely that they will make more mistakes. Even comrades whose cases were completely mishandled must believe that the party will settle their cases properly and will handle the redressing work correctly.

It is understandable that comrades whose cases were mishandled and comrades whose cases were relatively strictly dealt with would complain. However, we are, after all, revolutionaries. We must have the breadth of mind of a revolutionary. On the long revolutionary journey, many of our renowned proletariat revolutionaries suffered all kinds of severe setbacks, and were misunderstood by comrades of their own ranks. However, they placed the interest of the revolution above everything from beginning to end. They gave priority to the interest of the party all the same in disregard of the improper conclusions drawn and improper assignment of work. They worked very hard according to the party's policy and took a proper attitude toward the organization and the comrades. Many comrades who were severely persecuted during the "Cultural Revolution" are able to direct their hatred on Lin Biao and the "gang of four." They do not bear grudges toward other comrades. They are models from whom we should learn. We are glad to see that many comrades are striving in the same direction.



If the practice of establishing ties and spreading rumors is adopted, it will be detrimental both to solving problems and to unity. During the 10 catastrophic years, Lin Biao and the "gang of four" did great disruption which left many wounds in people's hearts. There were misunderstandings among the people, and the pace of our advance was thus obstructed. All revolutionary comrades must seriously sum up experiences, place the party's interest and work above everything, bear the future in mind, break down walls and build bridges and advance on the road of the new Long March hand in hand.

Policy and strategy are the party's life. For some time we have grasped the key link of implementing the rural economic policy and have gone all out to mobilize the masses to establish and perfect various types of production responsibility systems. There is a gratifying scene of great vitality throughout the countryside. At present, if we grasp the implementation of the policy on cadres and do a good job in the ideological work among the cadres, we will be able to unite the broad masses of cadres and the people, further accomplish a stable political situation and promote economic construction and various work. In a word, cadre unity is the key to stability.

#### NANJING PLA UNITS MEETING MARKS CCP FOUNDING

OW271405 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 27 Jun 81

[Text] According to a report from our station correspondents (Zhang Jiefa) and (Wang Zhenshan), the Nanjing PLA units party committee held a grand meeting this afternoon to solemnly commemorate the 60th anniversary of the founding of the CCP. Attending the meeting were leading comrades of the Nanjing PLA units and of subordinate organs as well as more than 1,600 cadres and fighters of PLA units stationed in Nanjing. At the meeting 29 advanced party branches and 55 outstanding party members who distinguished themselves in promoting army modernization were commended. Since last year the various party committees, basic-level party branches and the vast numbers of party members in the Nanjing PLA units have conscientiously implemented the line, guidelines and policies laid down since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee; brought into full play the fine traditions of our party and army; and played well their role as a core of leadership, a fighting bulwark and an exemplary vanguard in building a modern revolutionary army. Some old typical examples such as our army's first engineering company organized in Anyuan in 1930 by Chairman Mao, the "Red first company" of a certain PLA unit and the "hardbone sixth company" have made progress and thrived. At present a new batch of typical examples has emerged.

Guo Linxiang, first secretary of the party committee and first political commissar of the Nanjing PLA units, spoke at the meeting. First of all, he called on all the people to learn from those party branches and party members who have been commended today and to make contributions to accelerating our army's modernization. He stressed the issue of following party leadership. He emphatically pointed out: To uphold party leadership, it is necessary to understand the great truth that without the Communist Party, there can be no new China. Citing a host of historical facts he pointed out the significance of the motto that to make revolution, it is necessary to have a revolutionary party. He praised the CCP for leading the people in China to advance wave upon wave, fight valiantly and win great victories in the new democratic revolution and in socialist revolution and construction. He called on all party members to play their exemplary role well, to educate and inspire the masses, to work with one heart and one mind and to strive to develop the four modernizations program and invigorate the Chinese nation.

#### JIANGSU PEOPLE'S CONGRESS DISCUSSES PUBLIC SECURITY

OW290156 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 28 Jun 81

[Text] The ninth meeting of the Standing Committee of the Jiangsu Provincial People's Congress was held in Nanjing from 26 to 28 June.



The meeting deliberated on reports delivered by Wang Bingshi and Hong Prilin, Jiangsu vice governors; and (Wang Ruguang), deputy director of the provincial civil affairs department and deputy director of the provincial election office, on progress in economic readjustment throughout the province, in maintaining public order and in conducting direct elections at county level. Voicing their opinions on economic readjustment progress, many members held that our province has made progress in economic readjustment since the beginning of this year by reducing the scale of capital construction, developing the production of consumer goods, readjusting and reorganizing industry and commerce, balancing revenues, expenditures and credit loans and stabilizing commodity prices. The meeting urged that further efforts be made to bring about greater success in economic readjustment.

In regard to public order, many members held that steps must be taken to strengthen public order and that it is in the interests of the broad masses of the people that murderers, arsonists, robbers, rapists, bombers and others who commit serious crimes that threaten social order be punished promptly according to law. The meeting also made a decision to strengthen public order.

Members expressed satisfaction over conducting direct elections at the county level and called for sustained efforts to make this work a success.

The meeting approved a list of appointments and dismissals. Attending the meeting were Zhong Guochu, Kuang Yaming, He Binghao, Dai Weiran, Xie Kedong and Liu Shuxun, vice chairmen of the Standing Committee of the Jiangsu Provincial People's Congress; other responsible persons of departments concerned were also present as observers.

The ninth meeting of the Standing Committee of the fifth provincial People's Congress that ended on 28 June approved a resolution on further strengthening public order. The resolution called on people throughout the province to resolutely struggle against criminals and strive to basically improve public order in the province. The resolution held that although public order in our province has taken a turn for the better, in many places disruptions of public order have been reported, such as counterrevolutionary sabotage and serious crimes gravely threatening public order and disrupting the progress of the four modernizations. Many serious crimes reported earlier were neither dealt with forcefully nor in a timely manner.

The resolution supported the decision on laws adopted by the 19th session of the NPC Standing Committee calling for the maintenance of public order and the skillful application of law as a weapon to deal with criminal activities of all descriptions. Murderers, arsonists, robbers, bombers and other criminals who threaten public order should be punished promptly and strictly. The resolution pointed out: In strengthening public order, it is necessary to uphold the four basic principles and the principle of furthering economic readjustment and political stability, to mobilize the masses fully, to carry out propaganda and education in an extensive and deepgoing way on socialist democracy and legal system, to continue activities promoting "five stresses" and "four beauties" in building socialist spiritual civilization, and to employ economic, political, legal and ideological ways and means to strengthen public order comprehensively.

#### Vice Governor on Social Order

OW262220 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 26 Jun 81

[Excerpts] Comrade Hong Peilin, vice governor and director of the public security bureau of Jiangsu Province, made a report to the ninth session of the Standing Committee of the Fifth Jiangsu Provincial People's Congress on 26 June. He noted that initial results have been gained in controlling crime and improving maintenance of social order throughout the province after the political and judicial work conference held by the provincial party committee, particularly since the NPC Standing Committee promulgated its three decisions, including that on the punishment of offenders who either escape from detention or commit new crimes while undergoing reform and reeducation through labor.

All localities have made great progress in improving work quality and in speedily handling criminal cases. In Nanjing and other cities including Xuzhou, Nantong and Qingjiang as well as Shazhou, Qidong, Huaian, Yancheng and Funing Counties, a number of serious cases of murder, robbery and rape have recently been solved. In addition, the various localities have proceeded from their actual local conditions to organize in a planned and systematic manner activities aimed at dealing blows at active criminals. They have also selected typical cases for public meetings to pronounce judgments on.

All localities have focused their attention on strengthening education among criminals under detention, those undergoing reeducation through labor, criminals released upon completing imprisonments and those who are no longer required to undergo reeducation through labor, to make them realize the need to observe discipline and law. Some dependents of legal offenders and criminals have, after receiving education themselves, also written letters or made personal visits to places where offenders are undergoing reform and reeducation through labor to advise and admonish their family members there to realize their errors and mend their ways so as to turn over a new leaf.

According to some of the units in charge of the reform and reeducation through labor, recently offenders under detention have acted orderly in going to and from work sites. Those who at first did not do very well in undergoing reform have also been affected. Among those who have escaped from detention while undergoing reform and reeducation through labor, there are some who have reported back by themselves or been brought back by their relatives to the sites where they were detained.

#### SHANGHAI PAPERS DISCUSS PUBLIC SECURITY WORK

OW281200 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 27 Jun 81

[Report on JIEFANG RIBAO 28 June editorial entitled "Mobilize the Whole Party To Improve Public Security," and on WEN HUI BAO 28 June commentator's article entitled "Salute to the People's Police!"]

[Text] The 28 June editorial carried by JIEFANG RIBAO points out: It is essential to use the law as a weapon in dealing heavy blows against the criminals and bad elements who pose serious hazards to public security. However, this is only one of the important ways to improve public security. To eliminate the criminals, we must rely on the concerted efforts of the whole party.

The editorial says: To improve social order in an all-round way, it is necessary to educate the people to consciously abide by law, to mobilize the masses, and to concentrate forces of the various departments and units in setting up a system where the grassroots units and individuals are responsible for observing the law. In addition, the internal discipline of the various departments and units must be consolidated. In the future, if young workers and staff violate the law and commit crimes, the units concerned must seriously investigate background or the crimes, close the loopholes and consolidate order, or responsibility must be pinned on the leaders. We must further strengthen education for the teenagers, show warm concern for them and help juvenile delinquents turn over a new leaf. We must also energetically strengthen ideological and political work for the teenagers in order to enable them to resist the corruption of bourgeois ideas and lifestyles of every description.

The editorial adds: Unemployment among young people has become a serious social problem. If this problem can be properly solved, social order can certainly be greatly improved. Therefore, the various party organizations must pursue all avenues in adopting a flexible policy and increasing job opportunities for young people.

The commentator's article carried by WEN HUI BAO on 28 June points out: To properly improve the work of the grassroots public security units, the broad masses of the people's police must adhere to the four basic principles; advance the fine traditions; and set an example in abiding by law and discipline, resisting corruption by bourgeois ideas and unhealthy practices and preserving the fine qualities of the people's police.

To this end, the people's police must earnestly study the principles and policies of public security work and obtain knowledge of law and other basic professional knowledge related to their job. They must be good at analyzing the new situation, solving new problems and mastering basic skills in mass work. They must strive to become public security personnel cherished by the people and feared by bad elements.

ZHEJIANG GOVERNOR SPEAKS AT INDUSTRY CONFERENCE

OW261119 Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1040 GMT 25 Jun 81

[Text] At the closing session of the provincial conference on industry and transport work on 24 June, Governor Li Fengping delivered a speech concerning how to maintain a steady development of industrial production in the province.

Analyzing industrial production in Zhejiang Province, Governor Li Fengping pointed out: Industrial production has been developing rapidly in this province and the situation is excellent. However, there are also many problems. Zhejiang's industrial production has grown very fast in recent years, especially since the convocation of the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee. The total value of industrial output in this province has increased by 150 percent in the past 4 years. The total value of industrial output during the period from January to May this year again rose by 13.5 percent over that of the same period last year. However, we still face many difficulties in our efforts to maintain stable and sustained development in industrial production in this province. For instance, we are still quite short of energy and raw materials, lack funds and have some problems in foreign trade and export work.

Comrade Li Fengping emphatically pointed out: The leading comrades at various levels must keep sober minds, work with concerted efforts to make progress, systematically and conscientiously carry out investigation and study and make unremitting efforts to solve new problems. It is necessary to strengthen cooperation among industry, agriculture, commerce, and science and technology and cooperation between Zhejiang and other localities. We should closely watch market trends in Zhejiang, in other localities of our country and in foreign countries. We should also pay attention to coordinating production, supply and marketing. We are confident that we can overcome those difficulties and maintain stable and sustained development in industrial production in Zhejiang.

Comrade Li Fengping pointed out: In promoting industrial development in this province, we should adhere to the fundamental policy of relying mainly on our own efforts while making external assistance subsidiary. Industry and agriculture should support and stimulate each other. We should integrate industrial development with agricultural development. Industrial departments may ask the agricultural departments to provide them with raw materials, while the agricultural departments should assume the responsibility to furnish industrial departments with raw materials. On the other hand, the industrial departments should vigorously support agricultural units in developing diversified farming operation and commune-run enterprises. It is necessary to build raw material bases in rural areas in a planned manner. We should integrate the building of raw material bases with the development of diversified farming operations in rural areas. We should devise a good overall plan and implement it well. In building raw material bases, we should follow the principle of equality and mutual benefit. The plants and communes or production brigades can establish direct links and sign economic contracts to be testified by the judicial departments. Both sides should strictly follow the contracts and assume economic responsibility. The industrial, agricultural and financial departments should support rural units economically in building raw material bases.



Moving on to the importance of economic cooperation, Comrade Li Fengping pointed out: One of the characteristics of modern industry is mass production for society. This requires extensive economic cooperation among various units. It will get nowhere if we do everything by ourselves. Zhejiang, in particular, has many processing enterprises that depend heavily on market adjustments and need economic cooperation. We should obtain raw materials that are insufficient in this province through economic cooperation between various units and localities in order to promote industrial production in this province. We must first do a good job at promoting economic cooperation between various prefectures and departments in this province. Various units should make up for each other's deficiencies by following the principle of equality and mutual benefit. By seeking economic cooperation with other provinces and localities, we should stress obtaining energy sources, raw materials, technology and equipment that are in short supply in this province. We should also promote compensatory trade at home and accept processing work with raw materials furnished by requesting units. In addition, we should promote economic exchanges with foreign countries.

Comrade Li Fengping also made important remarks on strengthening operation and management for various enterprises and on the question of integration of scientific research with production.

#### BRIEFS

SHANGHAI PORT PRODUCTION HIGH--Shanghai, 27 Jun (XINHUA)--Shanghai seaport, the largest in China, fulfilled 57.4 percent of its annual export quota, its best performance in a decade, by 20 June, according to the city's foreign trade departments. Goods worth 3.5 billion yuan (RMB) were purchased by the trade departments in the first half of the year, 11 percent more than last, they said. The increase was attributed to faster business transactions and better marketability of the goods produced. At the same time, the Shanghai branch of the China National Textiles Import and Export Corporation reported fulfillment of 60.9 percent of their annual quota by the same date. Other branches of the corporation reported similar figures. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0814 GMT 27 Jun 81 OW]

ZHEJIANG DIVERSIFIED ECONOMY--Hangzhou, 26 Jun (XINHUA)--Zhejiang's diversified economy has developed rapidly in recent years. In 1980 the output value of diversified production accounted for 60.5 percent of the province's agricultural production value. Since 1977 the province has planted an additional 400,000 mu of tea trees, 110,000 mu of mulberry trees, 340,000 mu of oranges, 2.23 million mu of timber wood, 110,000 mu of bamboo trees and 40,000 mu of tong trees. The total output value of diversified production amounted to 5.14 billion yuan in 1980, 14 percent more than the previous year. Therefore, despite the decrease of grain output by 3.4 billion jin last year, the province's total agricultural output value was 200 million yuan more than 1979. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0050 GMT 26 Jun 81 OW]



GUANGDONG PLA MARKS PARTY'S 60TH ANNIVERSARY

HK280729 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 27 Jun 81

[Text] Guangdong Military District held a solemn rally on the afternoon of 27 June to celebrate the 60th anniversary of the founding of the CCP. Hao Shengwang, deputy secretary of the military district CCP Committee and commander, presided at the rally. He Zhifeng, member of the Standing Committee of the military district CCP Committee and deputy political commissar, made a speech. A notice of the military district organs CCP Committee on commending progressive party organizations and outstanding members was read out. Taking part in the rally were responsible persons of the military district and commanders and fighters of the organs and units, totalling 800 persons.

GUANGXI'S AGRICULTURAL PROGRESS REVIEWED

HK280731 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 27 Jun 81

[Summary] Agricultural production in Guangxi has developed continuously since the founding of the state. The region became self-sufficient in grain in the mid-1960's. Last year total grain output was 23.8 billion jin, an increase of 175 percent compared with 1950. This represented an average annual increase of 3.5 percent.

The region reaped consecutive bumper harvests in 1979 and 1980. In particular, despite severe drought last year, average yields and total output both set new records, thanks to the agricultural production responsibility systems and the full utilization of water conservancy facilities. Total grain output in Hechi Prefecture, where production had stagnated for many years, rose by 79.4 million jin over 1979.

Since the liberation the region has built over 200,000 water conservancy projects of all sizes, and the area with assured irrigation has now reached 18.7 million mu. The region has also improved cultivation systems and increased the multiple-cropping index. Communes and brigades have switched where possible from single to double-cropping of rice. By 1980, 87.2 percent of the region's early rice and 84.3 percent of its late rice were sown to fine-strain seed.

GUANGXI ISSUES CIRCULAR ON SUMMER FARMWORK

HK290641 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 28 Jun 81

[Summary] The Guangxi Regional People's Government issued a circular on 27 June demanding that the region do a good job in summer sowing and reaping and sowing. The circular made the following points:

1. Harvesting of early rice is now in progress in the region and the busy period of reaping and sowing is imminent. Leaders at all levels must strengthen leadership, solve problems and ensure that the task is completed fast and well.
2. In the light of past experience, it is necessary to take steps to reduce grain rot during the summer harvest, by pressing into service temporary threshing grounds and simple machines if necessary. Local experiences in preventing grain rot should also be popularized. During reaping and sowing it is necessary to make full use of available machines. "Since fuel is rather short, other units should use as little as possible to ensure that the requirements of field operations are met." There is also a shortage of wooden farm implements. The departments in charge should take various measures to solve the problem.
3. There has been rather a lot of rain in the region in the first half of the year, but rainfall in the second half is expected to be less than usual. Drought has already appeared in places. It is therefore necessary to be fully prepared for fighting drought.

4. The key to speeding up reaping and sowing and improving the quality of work lies in strengthening the production responsibility systems. "Whatever type of system a production team is using, it must be stabilized so long as the majority of the masses agree. Previously there were signs of leaders adopting a laissez-faire approach on some production teams applying the systems of fixing production quotas for each household or assigning full responsibilities to the households. This situation must be rapidly changed. We must be bold and skillful in strengthening leadership, and help these production teams to set up their leadership groups and put them on a sound basis and to solve various problems in crash-reaping and sowing, for instance in the use of draft animals, farm machines, threshing grounds and granaries, management over the use of water, and care for dependents of martyrs and servicemen and households in difficulties, who are short of labor power. As for those production teams that still send all their laborers to work in a big swarm, we must help them to set up production responsibility systems and overcome egalitarianism, so as to mobilize the peasants' enthusiasm."

#### HUBEI PROVINCIAL PEOPLE'S CONGRESS MEETING ENDS

OW270547 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 26 Jun 81

[Text] According to a station report, the ninth meeting of the Standing Committee of the fifth provincial People's Congress ended on 25 June. At the beginning of the meeting on 23 June, Liu Jin, vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the provincial People's Congress, gave a speech on studying and implementing the documents of the central authorities and the provincial party committee on the work of the standing committees of the local people's congresses at all levels. Liu Jin also gave reports on the forum held in May by the responsible comrades of the various municipal and county people's congresses throughout the province and on opinions concerning the arrangements for the work of the Standing Committee of the provincial People's Congress during the next 6 months. The meeting held discussions and studied these matters.

At the plenary session on 24 June, Lin Musen, vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the provincial People's Congress, conveyed the guidelines of the 19th meeting of the Standing Committee of the 5th NPC and stressed that it was necessary to do a good and conscientious job in implementing the resolution on improving the explanation of the legal code. He stressed it was also necessary to implement the decision on the procedures for reexamining and approving death sentences, the decision on handling offenders who either escape from detention or commit new crimes while undergoing reform and reeducation through labor, and other legal documents adopted by the NPC Standing Committee. After that, (Li Jun), vice governor of the provincial people's government, gave a report on consolidating public security.

The meeting maintained that the three legal documents adopted and promulgated by the NPC Standing Committee are extremely important and very timely and reflect the strong aspirations of the broad masses of people. They are also powerful weapons for attacking criminal offenses and consolidating public security, to which everyone gives full support. Regarding the opinions and measures on implementing and studying these legal documents put forward by Vice Governor (Li Jun) in his report, the meeting gave them unanimous approval.

The meeting called on our province's public security organizations, procuratorates and courts to use the three legal documents as weapons to enhance righteousness, attack evil practices and punish heavily and quickly criminal elements according to the law. The meeting also called on the people's deputies throughout the province to actively take part in the consolidated control of public security and mobilize the broad masses of people to wage a struggle against bad people and deeds. It called on the provincial government and the departments concerned to regard consolidated control as an important measure in consolidating public security and to grasp it tightly.

On 25 June, the meeting heard an explanation by (Wang Chizhu), vice president of the provincial Higher People's Court, on the "draft experimental method of collecting fees for investigating and handling economic and homicide cases by the people's courts at all levels in Hubei Province." The meeting then decided to present the draft to the standing committees of the various municipal and county people's congresses throughout the province for an extensive solicitation for opinions before submitting it to the Standing Committee of the provincial People's Congress for adoption and promulgation. The meeting also adopted a list of names for appointments and dismissals.

#### Vice Governor on Public Security

OW270621 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 26 Jun 81

[Text] According to a station report, at the recently held ninth meeting of the Standing Committee of the fifth provincial People's Congress, Vice Governor (Li Jun) gave a report on consolidating public security. He called on all localities to vigorously propagate and enforce the resolutions and decisions adopted and promulgated by the 19th meeting of the Standing Committee of the 5th NPC and to strengthen the consolidation of public security.

The report pointed out: Since the gang of four was smashed, especially since the 3d plenary session of the 11th party Central Committee, the political and economic situation in our province has been as good as in the whole country. Since consolidation, public security, social order and social practices that were seriously undermined by Lin Biao and the gang of four have turned somewhat for the better. The present problem is that, although the number of people and criminals we have attacked and handled cannot be considered small, the swollen arrogance of the criminal element has not been suppressed. We should never tolerate the existence of such a serious situation in public security.

To consolidate public security and social order in town and country well and as soon as possible, Vice Governor (Li Jun) called on all localities to fully utilize legal weapons to resolutely attack criminal activities. In dealing with the many people with minor violations of the law who are undergoing reeducation through labor because their offenses are not serious enough for them to be punished or sentenced, (Li Jun) said that it is necessary to rely on the whole party and social forces; firmly grasp the reeducation, reformation and improvement work among them; and prevent them from committing crimes. He added that in dealing with ordinary criminal offenders it is necessary to distinguish the gravity of their circumstances and treat them differently by either sending them to work-study schools, reeducating them through labor, arresting them or imposing sentences on them as they deserve; furthermore, in dealing with murderers, arsonists, robbers, rapists, bombers and other active criminal elements who seriously harm social order, (Li Jun) said it is necessary to punish them resolutely, heavily and quickly according to the law.

The report called on party and government leaders of all departments and units to take part in stressing public security work and strengthening leadership and supervision over political, legal and public security work; to strengthen political and ideological work, improve social practices and tighten discipline in the whole society; and to do a good job in organizing the economic, political and cultural lives of the masses of people.

#### CHANGSHA PEOPLE'S CONGRESS ENDS FIRST SESSION

OW262005 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 25 Jun 81

[Text] After successfully completing its agenda, the first session of the seventh Changsha Municipal People's Congress closed on the morning of 25 June after 8 days of meetings.

During the session the deputies, who acted as masters of their own affairs, conscientiously discussed four reports. Speaking out freely, they expressed the determination and desire of the people of Changsha Municipality to accelerate the socialist modernization of the municipality. After discussing the report on the work of the Changsha municipal government delivered by Comrade (Li Zhaoming) on behalf of the municipal revolutionary committee, the deputies unanimously endorsed the report. They also put forward many valuable suggestions and proposals for improving the municipal government's work in the future.

The deputies put forward 1,828 motions with valuable suggestions on a wide range of subjects.

After sufficient consultation and repeated discussions, the session, by adopting the method of election by which the number of candidates exceeds the number of positions to be elected, elected Comrade (Zhang Huiming) chairman of the Standing Committee of the Changsha Municipal People's Congress and Comrade (Li Zhaoming) mayor of Changsha.

During the session, the deputies also studied the State Council's instruction on the overall urban development plan for Changsha Municipality. They expressed their resolve to continue to eliminate the influence of leftist ideology, implement the important policy for achieving further economic readjustment and further political stability and build Changsha into a beautiful city.

#### BRIEFS

GUANGDONG AFFORESTATION--By the end of May, Guangdong Province had planted trees on 5.33 million mu, overfulfilling its afforestation quota for this year. Of this 5.33 million mu, aircraft were used to seed 2.17 million mu and 3.16 million mu was manually afforested. [Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 10 Jun 81 HK]

HUNAN NEW PARTY MEMBERS--During the period between 1978 and 1980, more than 12,500 professionals in Hunan Province became new party members, thus raising the percentage of party members among professionals to 22.93 percent. Among engineers or other professionals at or above the equivalent position level, 34.87 percent are now party members. [Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 21 Jun 81 OW]

HUNAN INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT--Since liberation, industry has developed considerably in Hunan Province. Compared with 1949, the province's total industrial output value in 1980 increased 60 times. In 1980 industry accounted for 64.4 percent of the total value of the province's industrial and agricultural production, as against 16.7 percent in 1949. Since liberation, enterprises on the industrial and transport front have contributed as much as 23.18 billion yuan in profits and taxes to the state. According to statistics at the end of 1980, there were 20,440 industrial and transport enterprises in the province, employing some 1.74 million staff members and workers. [Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 23 Jun 81 OW]

HUNAN RAPESEED OIL PROCUREMENT--Hunan Province has overfulfilled this year's procurement plan for rapeseed oil. As of 15 June, the province had procured 663,000 dan of rapeseed oil, or 33,000 dan more than planned. [Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 23 Jun 81 OW]



HEILONGJIANG SENTENCES, EXECUTES CRIMINALS

SK281208 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 27 Jun 81

[Text] The Harbin Municipal Intermediate People's Court today held a rally at the Harbin workers gymnasium to pronounce sentence on 11 criminals involved in 4 criminal cases. (Qian Baochang), robber and murderer, was a loader at the No 7 team of the No 2 Harbin municipal transport company. (Qian) broke into (Tian Fengshan's) house on the morning of 2 April and demanded money at knifepoint. When (Tian) refused and fought with him, (Qian) killed (Tian) and his wife and a 15-year-old girl student named (Teng Xiuxiang) who was visiting (Tian's) home. He took 20 yuan, a gold watch and some grain coupons and fled. The Harbin Municipal Intermediate People's Court sentenced (Qian) to death and deprived him of political rights for life.

Rapists (Liu Zhongbin) and (Liu Yongbin) and eight other criminals had conspired in criminal activities since 1978. They gang raped 4 female students and young women, attempted to rape another, robbed 10 girl students and young women and also indulged in other crimes. The Harbin Municipal Intermediate People's Court sentenced principal criminals (Liu Zhongbin) and (Liu Yongbin) to death and deprived them of political rights for life. Another five criminals who surrendered themselves to police were sentenced to various terms of imprisonment.

At the rally, the municipal Intermediate People's Court also pronounced a death sentence and lifelong deprivation of political rights on murderer (Zhang Yuewen); a death sentence with a 2-year reprieve and lifelong deprivation of political rights on murderer (Wang Jingying); and a 5-year term of imprisonment on (Zhang Chengjiang) for hooliganism and assault.

Harbin Mayor Wang Huacheng spoke at the rally. He said that those criminals who dare to defy the law and continue to commit crimes must be punished as sternly and as early as possible so that public security can be improved, the political situation of stability and unity safeguarded and the progress of the four modernizations guaranteed. Some 5,000 people attended today's rally.

(Liu Yanming), principal criminal in Harbin's "5 May" case, and five other murderers were executed today. On 29 May the Harbin Municipal Intermediate People's Court sentenced (Liu Yanming)--principal criminal who injured Hou Guoyu--to death and deprived him of political rights for life on charges of robbery and murder. (Liu Yanming) lodged an appeal with the Heilongjiang Provincial Higher People's Court but his appeal was rejected and the original sentence upheld.

After today's rally at the Harbin Municipal workers gymnasium, (Liu Yanming) and five other murderers--(Wang Shaolin), (Guo Zhongkui), (Ji Chenggui), (He Zuohui) and (Sun Chunsheng)--were escorted to the execution ground and shot to death.

HEILONGJIANG OFFICIAL REVIEWS POST-LIBERATION GAINS

SK271005 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 26 Jun 81

["Excerpts" of article by Heilongjiang Provincial Deputy Governor Li Rui marking the 60th anniversary of the CCP's founding: "Brilliant History and Remarkable Achievements"]

[Excerpts] Under the party's leadership, the various undertakings of our province including education, science and technology, culture, public health and physical education have witnessed rapid development and undergone radical changes over the past 32 years. Since national liberation, changes in our province's educational field have been remarkable. There were only some 10,000 primary schools in 1949 with a total enrollment of 920,000 students. Now there are some 25,000 primary schools with an enrollment of over 5 million, increases of 1.5 and 41 fold, respectively. We had 56 middle schools with an enrollment of 26,000 during the initial period after liberation compared with 3,300 middle schools today with an enrollment of 2.42 million, increases of 59 and 92 fold, respectively.

We had 12 secondary technical schools with an enrollment of 3,600 in 1949 as compared with 93 secondary technical schools in 1981 with an enrollment of 41,000, increases of 7 and 10 fold. Only 5 universities with an enrollment of 4,700 existed in the period immediately after liberation. Today 28 universities exist with a total enrollment of 36,000, an increase of 5 and 7 fold, respectively.

Our province has achieved significant progress in developing science and technology, culture, public health and physical education. Apart from two small experimental farm stations remaining from [words indistinct], we only had several very small scientific research institutes, such as the Chinese Academy of Agricultural Sciences and Harbin Veterinary Research Institute in the period immediately after liberation. However, in 1980 there were 453 research institutes and 248,000 scientific and technological personnel in the province.

Our province's public health achievements in 1949 were not noteworthy. In 1980, however, there were some 8,300 public health organizations, and over 1,700 were at and above county level. Medical personnel numbered 120,000. Hospital beds increased to 3 per 1,000 persons.

#### JILIN CONVENES PERSONNEL AFFAIRS CONFERENCE

SK270332 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 26 Jun 81

[Excerpts] The provincial conference of personnel bureaus' directors concluded on the morning of 26 June. Attending the conference were directors of municipal, prefectural and county personnel bureaus and responsible comrades from personnel sections of various commissions, departments, offices and bureaus under the provincial government organs. Yang Zhantao, permanent member of the Jilin Provincial CCP Committee and deputy governor of the province, and Chen Hong, permanent member of the provincial CCP Committee and director of the organizational department, addressed the conference.

The participants at the conference earnestly relayed and studied the spirit of the national conference of personnel bureaus' directors, emphatically discussed the work situation during readjustment of the national economy and their tasks in this period, exchanged model experiences gained in the work, put forward opinions on immediately solving work problems and made concrete arrangements for the work in the second half of 1981.

The conference urged personnel departments at all levels, under the leadership of party committees and governments, to actively support the organizational departments under party committees to do a good job in training, appraising and promoting outstanding middle-aged and young cadres to accelerate creation of a cadre contingent staffed by younger people with specialized knowledge. Efforts should be made to implement the party's various policies on cadres in an all-round way and adopt effective measures to bring into full play the enthusiasm of the broad masses of cadres. In line with the need to readjust the national economy, a good job should be done to assign or transfer transregional and transdepartmental cadres and earnestly deal with the problems of irrational cadre assignments and transfers and slow action in arranging employment for competent personnel. Efforts should be made to encourage cadres to accept a post at grassroots levels, the forefront of agricultural production, new commercial and service trades, collectively owned enterprises and all places needing cadres to reinforce the cadre contingent. It is also necessary to correctly deal with the relationship between economic readjustment and personnel affairs to create the necessary conditions for improving personnel systems.

LIAONING'S GUO FENG VIEWS PARTY-PEOPLE RELATIONS

SK282227 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 27 Jun 81

[Text] While giving answers to the questions recently raised by the correspondent of the Communist Party member magazine [gong chan dang yuan zazhi she] on improving and strengthening the relationship between party members and the masses, Comrade Guo Feng, first secretary of the Liaoning Provincial CCP Committee, stressed that party organizations at all levels and the broad masses of party members should adopt practical and effective measures to develop the party's fine tradition of maintaining close ties with the masses and to model members or cadres who are trusted by the people and maintain close ties with them.

He stated: Since the founding of the CCP, our party has taken the spirit of service to the people as its sole purpose. During the prolonged and brutal armed and underground struggles, the broad masses of party members braved untold dangers, never feared hardship, sacrificed their lives selflessly and heroically and wholeheartedly fought for the people's liberation, striking the roots of our party's glorious and lofty image in the hearts of the people.

Following liberation, the broad masses of party members basically upheld the party's fine tradition. The people trusted our party, the ties between the party and the masses were close and the party's prestige was high. That was the fundamental guarantee of our party's victory. During the Great Cultural Revolution, our party committed leftist mistakes which were exploited by the counterrevolutionary clique of Lin Biao and the gang of four, who wantonly destroyed the party organizations, persecuted party member cadres and did great damage to the party's work style. The ties between the party and the masses worsened. Following the smashing of the gang of four, the central authorities repeatedly stressed that the party work style should be corrected and that closer ties between the party and masses should be forged. Now the party's work style has begun to take a turn for the better.

In citing the major problems in the relations between the party and the masses, Comrade Guo Feng noted: To improve and strengthen the relations between the party and the masses, it is imperative to resolutely implement the party's line, principles and policies set forth in the period since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, combat bureaucracy and show concern for the people's daily life. Efforts should be made to check malpractices perpetrated by some cadres, such as seeking private gains and personal privileges, and do a good job in the work to receive the people's visits and answer the people's letters. To tackle the problems of malpractices and seeking personal privileges, he put forward the following four tasks: 1) the party should attach great importance to the work and leading personnel should personally take up the work and make themselves examples in conducting the work; 2) various localities, bearing in mind the actual situation, should concentrate on solving problems about which the people have many complaints and which need to be solved; 3) it is necessary to strengthen the building of party branches, enforce organizational discipline and conduct education among party members on the spirit of being honest in performing official duties and being public servants; and 4) efforts should be made to enforce party discipline. Those who have caused bad influences among the people and who have not been amiable in work should be strictly dealt with.

In conclusion, Comrade Guo Feng stated that he heartily hoped that all cadres and party members throughout the province, on the occasion of the 60th anniversary of the CCP's founding, should earnestly study the party's history and relevant documents to enhance their awareness of politics, strengthen their sense of party spirit and correct the party's work style. They should be model party members and cadres who maintain close ties with the people to make greater contributions to the party, the people and the program to achieve the socialist modernizations.



CHINA POST EDITORIAL ON HAIG'S MAINLAND VISIT

OW290645 Taipei CHINA POST in English 23 Jun 81 p 4

[Editorial: "U.S. Allies' Reaction to Haig's Peiping Visit"]

[Text] U.S. Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. has found out that his recent visit to Peiping has caused considerable apprehension and worry among U.S. Asian allies and friends.

This was the reason why he had to pledge to the ASEAN foreign ministers conference as well as to Japanese Foreign Minister Sunao Sonoda in Manila Friday that the United States will consult with its Asian allies before any arms are sold to China.

The pledge by the U.S. secretary of state was issued as various Southeast Asian nations gathered in Manila for the ASEAN foreign ministers conference questioned the wisdom of U.S. decision of supplying "lethal arms" to Peiping. All those nations have suffered from Chinese communist aggression one way or another in the past. Indonesia was especially "jolted" by the new U.S. policy of arms sales according to a statement by the Indonesian Foreign Minister Mochtar Kasumaatmaja. Mochtar complained that "there was no consultation. It is a development which causes some concern although it is their right and done within the context of the global situation as they see it." Mochtar then added "it's kind of giving us a jolt."

The Indonesian reaction reflected a typical apprehension by the southeastern and other Asian nations toward Haig's mainland visit. Although Secretary Haig tried to soften the blow by saying that no concrete decision of any arms sale has been made and the United States will consult U.S. allies before arms sales are made, Asian allies will hardly be reassured by such assurances which are contrary to the tone of Haig's announcement at Peiping after the conclusion of his three-day conference with Peiping leaders.

The people of the Republic of China are especially worried about the new development initiated by Secretary Haig without prior consultation with the authorities of the Republic of China which President Reagan often referred to as a former ally and friend. President Reagan reiterated last Tuesday that despite the decision to lift U.S. restrictions on sales of military weapons to Red China, he has not changed his feeling about Taiwan and that he intended to live up to the Taiwan Relations Act which provides for selling defensive equipment to Taiwan.

The supplying of "lethal arms" to the Chinese communists at this juncture would definitely pose a serious threat to the peace and security of the Republic of China which the Taiwan Relations Act promises to protect and maintain. The people of the Republic of China are certainly entitled to prompt consultation by competent authorities of the United States on the exact implications of Haig's visit to Peiping. As we have stated in these columns before Secretary Haig's visit to Peiping that the United States "should not discuss any problem concerning the Republic of China with anyone except the government and people of the Republic of China. [sentence as published] It is certainly none of the Peiping regime's concern as to what the United States policy is pursuing toward the Republic of China." But since Secretary Haig has unfortunately made the mistake of paying undue attention to Peiping's feeling about the Republic of China which Peiping has repeatedly threatened to conquer with its armed forces, urgent consultation with ROC authorities should be held at an earlier date. Recent State Department spokesman Dean Fischer's announcement on June 5 that the United States Government will take into account the considerations of the Republic of China in its China policy review is highly welcome and should be implemented without delay.

Secretary Haig's visit to Peiping has indeed caused much apprehensions and misgivings among the nations of the Asian and Pacific region.



Even the Japanese are not at all happy about the U.S. decision to arm the Chinese communists. Japanese Foreign Minister Sunao Sonoda's slip-of-tongue remarks that the Reagan-Suzuki joint communique was not binding may not be a slip of the tongue but reflected his inner feeling.

Only Peiping seems to be elated by Haig's visit and it even denounced President Reagan's stand on the Republic of China and the Taiwan Relations Act. It threatened to downgrade Washington-Peiping relations unless the United States follows its suggestions of stopping its arms sales to Taiwan. No U.S. President could possibly submit to Peiping blackmail.

#### FOREIGN MINISTRY HAILS U.S. SENATE SUPPORT

OW270352 Taipei CNA in English 0315 GMT 27 Jun 81

[Text] Taipei, 27 Jun (CNA)--The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of China, Friday hailed the U.S. Senators for their support to the sale of new model jet fighters to this country.

Liu Ta-jen, spokesman for the Foreign Affairs Ministry, said at a press conference that the support given by a majority of Senate members reflected their reaffirmation of the importance of strategic position of the Republic of China to preserve peace and security in the western Pacific.

Liu's comment recent [as received] survey of the Senate's attitude toward this country which shows 51 of the 100 Senators favoring the sale of American FX jet fighters to the Republic of China.

#### DEFENSE SPOKESMAN ON NEED FOR ADVANCED AIRCRAFT

OW241012 Taipei International Service in English 0100 GMT 24 Jun 81

[Text] In Taipei, Col Wang Miao, spokesman of the Ministry of National Defense, warned Tuesday that the Republic of China will lose its air and sea superiority in the Taiwan Strait to the Peiping regime if it does not get better planes.

He refuted a claim of a U.S. congressional subcommittee that the Republic of China has no need of advanced fighter jets for self defense. Colonel Wang said in a statement to the press: We cannot agree with their assessment that the F5Es are technically superior to any combat jets the Chinese communists have. Although the F5E is able to match the MIG-19--the mainstay in the communist-held Chinese mainland air force--communist jets outnumber the Republic of China's.

In addition, Wang said, Peiping is also building engines in cooperation with Rolls-Royce of Britain for a new high performance fighter which is expected to be commissioned in the mid-80's.

He warned that if we cannot get better planes by then we will lose our air and sea superiority in the Taiwan Strait.

It is reported that all eight members of the U.S. House of Representatives' Foreign Affairs Subcommittee on Asia in a letter to President Reagan last week said the sale of advanced FX high performance jet fighters to the Republic of China will be a mistake which could provoke Peiping and impair Washington-Peiping ties in countering Soviet expansionism.

CHENG MING JIH PAO ON DENG LIQUN PROBLEM

HK280431 Hong Kong CHENG MING JIH PAO in Chinese 27 Jun 81 p 1

[Dispatch from Beijing: "Leftist Figures Suddenly Eliminated From the List of Central Secretariat Candidates"]

[Text] There has recently been a sudden change in the list of names for members of the central Secretariat which the sixth plenary session will approve. One month ago, the Central Committee decided to name three new members of the Secretariat, one of whom was Deng Liqun, director of the Secretariat's policy study office. However, the name of Deng Liqun did not appear on the list of names issued by the preparatory meeting for the sixth plenary session. Many people were happy to see that Deng Liqun's name had been removed from the list. According to insiders: The elimination of his name shows that the supreme core of the CCP is aware of the force of "leftism," and it is a wise move.

In common with certain other social science experts, Deng Liqun, vice president of the Academy of Social Science, has been regarded as one of the "brain trust" of Deng Xiaoping and Hu Yaobang. In the struggle between the "practice faction" and the "whatever faction," this "brain trust" played a very great role and was described as the "group of scholars" of the "practice faction." However, after Wang Dongxing was relieved of his central posts and the power of the "whatever faction" in the Central Committee had basically disintegrated, splits occurred within the "brain trust." Deng Liqun was held to be a representative of "leftist" trends in the "brain trust."

According to reports, Deng Liqun organized a considerable group of cronies within the Academy of Social Science. He took advantage of the salary readjustment to rope in trusted subordinates. Last year when the central authorities ruled that 40 percent of the staff and workers could have a salary raise, Deng Liqun arranged that most of those who received raises were his own cronies. Certain young trusted subordinates even received a two or three-grade salary hike.

Deng Liqun also went in for small maneuvers at a meeting held this year to discuss candidates for the post of president of the Academy of Social Science. The current President Hu Qiaomu was preparing to resign because of his age, and the academy held a meeting to discuss candidates for his successor. Throughout the meeting it was Vice President Yu Guangyuan who received most acclaim as the candidate enjoying popular confidence. When the meeting was nearly over, Yu Guangyuan left for a few minutes to go to the washroom. During those few minutes, Deng Liqun suddenly stood up to speak, criticizing Yu Guangyuan in many aspects. He was followed by several of his cronies, all of whom held a draft and document that had already been prepared. Their criticisms were mainly concentrated on two aspects: 1) at certain sayings and work styles of Yu Guangyuan which showed that he was in favor of "release;" for instance he allowed young people to put forward differing political views and to criticize certain schools for suppressing free competition among the students; 2) at certain problems in his daily life; for instance he used his powers to have his daughter study abroad, and so on. Some of the latter criticisms did not accord with the facts. Due to Deng Liqun's boycott, Yu Guangyuan was not elected president.

It is said that Deng Liqun sent personnel to certain universities to collect "antiparty sayings" of the students. When his crowd went to Beijing University, the university declared that if they intended to do this, the university would organize the students to boycott classes, so that Deng Liqun's people would be unable to carry out their work. However the people Deng Liqun sent to Shanghai were actually received by the Shanghai Municipal CCP Committee secretary in charge of culture and propaganda.

Deng Liqun has often gone around making reports in the name of spokesman of the central Secretariat, to publicize his own viewpoints. On 27 March this year, just when the trend of "drawing back" was at its most tense, Deng Liqun published an article in GONGREN RIBAO entitled "Communism Is a Lofty Cause Throughout All Ages." In this article Deng Liqun vigorously denied the existence of a privileged stratum in China. He wrote: "They nonsensically say that a privileged stratum exists in China, that the contradiction in Chinese society is the contradiction between the masses of the people and this privileged stratum, and that the only way to solve this problem is to hold a 'second Cultural Revolution.'" Deng Liqun described these people as "yesmen of the remnant elements of the 'gang of four.'" These people were clearly young people and others calling for opposition to the bureaucratic privileged stratum. These reports and articles of Deng Liqun are held to have been aimed at creating public opinion for his "leftist" viewpoints.

TA KUNG PAO: GUANGZHOU LEADER ON SIXTH PLENUM

HK290329 Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO in Chinese 29 Jun 81 p 1

[Dispatch from Guangzhou: "Liang Lingguang Speaks on the Sixth Plenary Session, Conveys the Central Committee's Intentions"]

[Text] On 26 June Liang Lingguang, secretary of the Guangdong Provincial CCP Committee and first secretary of the Guangzhou Municipal CCP Committee, invited people of all democratic parties, responsible members of the municipal federation of industry and commerce and people of all circles to a symposium held at the united front work department of the municipal party committee to mark the 60th anniversary of the founding of the CCP and to transmit the guidelines of some important meetings recently held by the CCP Central Committee and State Council.

Liang Lingguang said: The 6th Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee is a meeting of great historical significance. The meeting has approved the important document "Resolutions on Several Historical Questions of the Party Since the Founding of the State." There are three general demands and guiding ideas.

The first is to comprehensively and realistically appraise the merits and mistakes of Mao Zedong and further uphold Mao Zedong Thought. We must hold high the banner of Mao Zedong Thought not only today, but also in the future. This banner cannot be discarded, for to discard it will in fact be negating the glorious history of our party.

The second is to find out which of the historical events of the 30 years and more since the liberation, and mainly before the smashing of the "gang of four," are correct, and which are incorrect. We must carry out a realistic analysis, including the merits and mistakes of some of the responsible comrades of the CCP Central Committee, and make a fair appraisal.

The third is to make a basic summing up of past events by means of resolutions based on the two above-mentioned conditions. In the summing up, we should also be general and not too specific in order to deepen understanding and unify thinking. After the historical resolutions have been made, we must wholeheartedly carry on the four modernizations and be united as one and forward-looking.

In his speech, Liang Lingguang also disclosed that the Guangzhou Municipal CCP Committee has decided to actively create conditions for holding a municipal party congress, a municipal people's congress and a municipal people's political consultative conference in August or September. At present arrangements are being vigorously carried out for these three meetings. With regard to the municipal people's congress and the municipal people's political consultative conference, we intend to carry out democratic consultations with various democratic parties, people's organizations and various circles on some of the important issues, pool the wisdom of the masses and work together to make a success of these meetings.

**END OF**

**FICHE**

**DATE FILMED**

June 30, 1981



